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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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The Hawaiian Gazette.
(Semi-Weekly).

AT THE TEA PARTY

Entertainment of Native Pastors
and Delegates.

WOMAN'S BOARD THE HOST

Tables Spread for 200—Feast En-
joyed—At Central Union—Good
Reports Made By Works.

One of the features of Anniversary
Week is the Tea party, given by ladies
of the Woman's Board of Missions to
the pastors and the delegates to the
Evangelical Association. The ample
rooms of the Central Union Church
were thronged. Tables were spread for
200, each with its vase of flowers, and
dainty napkins. Piles of biscuit, sand-
wiches and cake attested the skill as
well as generosity of the ladies in the
provisions made for their guests.
There were fewer women and children
than in past years and more ministers
in attendance. Representatives from
the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese
churches of Honolulu were among the
invited guests.

A committee of welcome at the door
met the guests, and escorted all to the
tables. After full justice had been
done to the good things provided, the
chairs were turned and preparation
made for the after-dinner speeches
which always constitute an interest-
ing part of the festivity.

Mrs. Hyde, the president of the Wo-
man's Board gave an address, wel-
coming the visitors of the different
nationalities to this annual gathering
of the clans. They might have their
different race characteristics; but they
were one brotherhood in Christ. They
were leaders in the warfare with sin
and iniquity. But as in this war be-
tween the United States of America
and Spain, hope of success was not
based alone on the righteousness of
the just cause. There had been full
preparation made to organize victory,
in war vessels of the most approved
type, and men trained to the skillful
use of the most complicated machinery
of war. So in this annual council, the
enthusiasm of numbers was looked
upon as a method of aggressive action
incited. When the work of the Asso-
ciation was finished, they would re-
turn with surer hope and warmer de-
votion; and the desire was expressed
that this gathering might be one of
the helpful events of anniversary
week.

Rev. Mr. Kapu, the Moderator of
the Association, responded. He was
pleased to see an increase in the num-
ber present over that of the last few
years. And wished that he could voice
in some adequate manner the grati-
tude, which he in common with many
others felt for the generous aid receiv-
ed in so many different ways from
the children of the missionary fathers.
Pastor Birnie, in speaking for the
Central Union Church wished Rev. Mr.
Desha, of Hilo, to be his interpreter,
for he knew from past experience that
the Hawaiian version, in that case,
would be an oratorical masterpiece.
For himself, on the eve of the depart-
ure, after the pleasant fellowship of
the past few years, he would urge upon
the preacher present that they preach
a gospel of peace, not of strife, of
unity, not division. Seek out the com-
mon standpoint, and work in harmony
for the common hope of our Christian
faith.

Rev. Mr. Timoteo, pastor of Kama-
kapili Church, Honolulu, said he re-
gretted to hear of the departure of
Pastor Birnie, to whose sympathy and
that of the church of which he was
pastor, the Hawaiian churches owed
so much. But he expressed his best
wishes for the future of the retiring
pastor, extending to him the hand of
fraternal greeting, while the other
hand clasped in loving entreaty the
Divine Healer and Answerer of Prayer
for the best of heaven's blessings.

Chief Justice Judd, as the President
of the Hawaiian Board, called atten-
tion to the lessons to be derived from
the war with Spain, and its probable
results. It was not a war of conquest,
of human selfish pride; but a war of
principle, for humanity, for righteous-
ness. If it opened opportunities for
Gospel teachings in the islands where
Spain had kept God's truth from the
people, perhaps these Hawaiian
churches might have some part in this
future work in spreading Gospel light,
and delivering the people from the
darkness that degraded and demoral-
ized them.

Rev. Mr. Leung, the Chinese preacher
in the Hakka dialect to the Chinese
Church on Fort street, spoke of the
gratification at seeing what Christian
missions has done for the Hawaiians.
His own family numbered five genera-
tions of Christians, yet this was a
singular fact. He hoped that it would
not be long before all China might be
open to the blessed influence of the
Gospel. He was thankful for what
had been done for the Chinese popu-
lation here, and would try to show
his gratitude by doing all he could to
help enlighten and uplift his country
men.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of the First Church,
Oakland, was called upon for a few

words. There one part of this after-
noon's exercises in which all could
join without any interpreter, and that
was the eating and drinking. Bread
was bread in any language, and He
who is the Bread of Life meets the
need of every human soul, no matter
what the tongue might call Him.
Dress differed, complexion differed,
eyes differed; but prick any part and
the red blood appeared alike in all.
A time was coming when every tribe
and tongue and people would come
together before the throne of Grace,
and join in the song of Salvation to
Him who sitteth on the Throne, the
Lamb that was slain, whose blood,
alone, availed for the eternal life and
true well being of every human soul.

Rev. Mr. Egami, the Japanese
preacher at Welles, Maui, spoke of
the great variety of languages heard,
and the common saying that only a
Japanese can comprehend the true
depth of meaning in the Japanese
language. There were mysteries in the
Christian faith but every human being
the youngest child, the most illiterate
of adults, could grasp the central
truth of Christianity, a Divine Savior
for a sinful world.

Rev. Dr. Berger of Cleveland, Ohio,
made the closing address, claiming
that as an American the war that had
been begun with Spain was a war of
humanity for humanity. Gen. Arm-
strong once said to him: "It is not
how much we know, but how much
we love that makes our lives worthy."
England knew all about the Armenian
massacres, but did not have love
enough to offer any help to that op-
pressed and abused people. Cubans
were maltreated, and the United States
interfered. The war that had been
undertaken was unlike anything in the
history of the world. He was glad of
the sympathy shown here by Hawai-
ians for the soldiers and sailors that
had touched here on their way to Ma-
nila. He called upon all present to
pray for a speedy and successful issue
and that civil liberty might be the
precursor of religious liberty and na-
tional righteousness.

Rev. Mr. Soares, pastor of the Por-
tuguese Church on Miller street, closed
the meeting with a tender, heartfelt
prayer for the presence, guidance and
help of God's Spirit in all the work
of whatever kind. His ministers and peo-
ple have to do for Him in this world
of conflict between God and evil.

FOR MR. DAVIES.

Resolutions By Associates of the
Dead Merchant.

The following has been adopted by
the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce
and placed with the records of the
organization:

"Whereas, Under Divine Providence
our esteemed fellow citizen and mem-
ber of this Chamber of Commerce,
Theophilus H. Davies, has been re-
moved from our midst by death, be
it

"Resolved, That this community,
and especially this Chamber of Com-
merce, loses by the death of Mr. Dav-
ies a valued member who was just-
ly held in high esteem for his integri-
ty, his honesty of purpose, his Chris-
tian principles and the firmness of his
convictions, as well as for his spirit of
enterprise, of benevolence and charity
to his fellow men.

"Resolved, That this resolution be
spread upon the records of this meet-
ing of this Chamber of Commerce, and
that a copy thereof be transmitted to
the bereaved family of the deceased,
accompanied by a letter of condolence
through the secretary.

"Rooms of the Honolulu Chamber
of Commerce, June 8, 1898."

DEATH OF A DIPLOMAT.

Hon. W. H. Trescott Had Many
Special Missions.

News came on the last mail of the
death of the Hon. W. H. Trescott,
which it is understood, was made
known to Dr. Walter Maxwell in a
private letter by the eldest son of the
late gentleman.

The honorable gentleman was for
many years connected with the De-
partment of State in Washington, and
at different times had charge of the
most delicate special missions from
the Government in Washington to
China, Chili, Mexico, etc., during
which missions the late Walter Blaine
and T. C. Trescott, Mr. Maxwell's
friend, acted as secretaries.

The late James G. Blaine said that
he considered the deceased gentleman
"the most finished diplomat the United
States had ever had."

A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins &
Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have
never before given a testimonial in my
life. But I will say that for three
years we have never been without
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-
rhoea Remedy in the house, and my
wife would as soon think of being
without flour as a bottle of this Re-
medy in the summer season. We have
used it with all three of our children
and it has never failed to cure—not
simply stop pain, but cure absolutely.
It is all right, and anyone who tries
it will find it so." For sale by all
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Is-
lands.

WAR NEWS!

Santiago Fortification Destroyed!
Flying Squadron does Severe Damage!

**Schley Repulsed the Spanish Torpedo Boat
Destroyers!**

Alfonzo XIII. Captured—Manila Troops to Start June 9th
Spain has many reverses—Late News
per S. S. Aorangi.

SPANIARDS TURN TAIL.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A special
from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says:

The first engagement between Com-
modore Schley's squadron and the
Spanish ships of Cervera took place
Sunday night about midnight.

Two torpedo boats made a desperate
effort to destroy the American ships.
They were stopped in the nick of time,
owing to the vigilance of the men
under Captain Philip, of the Texas.

The torpedo boats had cleared the
harbor and were creeping along in the
shadow of Moro and the mountain
at the entrance of the harbor. They
had traveled two miles to the west-
ward when the officer on the deck
of the Texas sighted them through
his night glass. Two of the search-
lights of the Texas were turned on
them, and the next instant the men
who had been sleeping at the loaded
guns were aroused and at work.

The flashing of the lights told the
Spaniards that they were discovered,
and they made a quick rush with all
sails toward the Brooklyn and the
Texas. Before their bows had swung
around the crews of the port batteries
were pumping steel at them. Rapid-
fire guns were used. The dim of the
guns of the Texas alarmed the whole
fleet. The machine guns of the Brook-
lyn were at work a few seconds after
the Texas had started in.

The other ships were lying further
off shore. A call to general quarters
was sounded on each of them in the
belief that all of Cervera's fleet was
coming out in a desperate effort to es-
cape. Searchlights were placed on the
water by all of the ships.

The Texas and Brooklyn poured such
a furious shower of small shells at the
torpedo boats that the latter were forced
to turn about and seek safety in the
harbor. What damage they sustained
is unknown. The torpedo boats took
shelter under the forts, and no attempt
to pursue them was made. It is
thought that neither of them was
struck, as they retreated quickly and
made small targets in the uncertain
twilight.

The Spaniards did not discharge tor-
pedoes, though they got within 500
yards of the Texas. MARKHAM.

ALFONSO XIII. CAPTURED.

Exclusive to the Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A special cable
to The Dispatch from Cape Haytien
says:

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis of
the Eastern fleet has captured the Al-
fonso XIII. after putting seventeen
shots into her. RYDER.

FORTIFYING MANILA.

Exclusive to the Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A special to The
Tribune from Hongkong says:

The Spanish are trying to fortify
Manila with guns from the interior.

A cable from Madrid to The Tribune
says:

The Catholic missionaries in the
Philippines will leave the islands un-
less they can be assured of protection
by the Spanish. RYDER.

DESTROYED A FORT.

Exclusive to the Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A special to The
Dispatch from Key West says:

The tugs Uncon and Wampatuck
have destroyed a block fort at Ma-
tanzas.

SANTIAGO BOMBARDED.

Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 1.—An Evening
Journal special from Cape Haytien
says:

The torpedo boat Porter arrived at
Mole St. Nicolas at 1 o'clock this
morning with dispatches for Washing-
ton City. She left immediately but
before going to sea the following story

of the bombardment of Santiago was
obtained:

The American squadron, augmented
by the torpedo boat Porter, an auxil-
iary cruiser and the protected cruiser
New Orleans, approached to entrance
to the Harbor of Santiago at about
12:30, the Iowa leading.

Inside of the entrance to the harbor
was seen one warship of Cervera's
fleet, stripped for action.

As the American fleet drew near the
New Orleans was detached and steam-
ed forward ahead of the Iowa, Texas
and Massachusetts. One of the forts
opened fire on her and she replied,
the other ships directing their fire at
the battery on Punta Gorda, within the
harbor and to the westward of the
position occupied by the Spanish ship.

The latter replied to the fire and im-
mediately became the target for all
the American ships engaged in the
battle. She retired behind the protect-
ing headlands and was not seen again
during the engagement.

The Iowa was directed by Capt.
"Fighting Bob" Evans.

The Massachusetts, Texas and New
Orleans kept up a terrific fire against
the forts for two hours and their pro-
jectiles, of enormous size, did tremen-
dous damage to the defenses of the
harbor. The masonry of Socapa and
Morro was battered almost into dust
and the forms of the Spanish artillery-
men and infantry could plainly be
seen flying to safety behind the neigh-
boring hills.

The auxiliary cruiser which joined
Schley's fleet just before the battle
took place was hit by shells from the
forts and it is thought was seriously
damaged.

After seeking the protection of a
jutting headland the Spanish warships
continued to fire projectiles over the
hills toward the fleet, but they had
no range, not even direction, to their
shots and shells, which fell harmlessly
into the sea.

That the number of killed and
wounded on the Spanish side is
enormous no one doubts, for time and
again the American shells hit the
batteries squarely and amid the flying
masonry and dismantled guns the
forms of men were seen.

The damage to the American fleet
cannot be learned, but it is not thought
any persons were killed, if indeed any
were wounded.

THE WASP'S DISCOVERY.

Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The converted
yacht Wasp was doing scout duty off
Cienfuegos last Wednesday night. From
the outside of the harbor the Wasp could
see several topmasts sticking up just
inside of Moro Castle. They looked like
Spanish ships and the commander of the
Wasp determined to investigate.

Under full speed the Wasp entered the
harbor and went within two miles of the
city wharves. Here is what proved that
the conjecture had been correct, for sure
enough the topmasts belonged to three
Spanish cruisers.

The Wasp's officers are sure the cru-
isers are part of Cervera's fleet. Why they
did not fire on the little American war-
ship and blow it up is a mystery, but
they did not and the Wasp turned and
steamed back out of the harbor.

FOR MANILA.

Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Col. Britt
of the First Nebraska Regiment has re-
ported to Gen. Otis that his men are in
condition to go to the front at a mo-
ment's notice. His men, however, lack
light duck uniforms suitable for use in
the tropics.

The Utah artillery and cavalry have
received \$1500 from citizens of Salt Lake

City for the benefit of the men from that
city. This sum is to be added to at the
rate of \$1 a month for each man and
will serve for the purchase of articles of
comfort not issued by the Government.

Col. Jones of the Idaho Battalions has
received from the citizens of Blackfoot a
very handsome sabre, which he greatly
appreciates.

The Washington Volunteers have re-
ceived their uniforms, underwear and
shoes and about half of the required
number of canvas suits. They expect
to receive the balance of their clothing
and rifles and ammunition today. Pri-
vate Stevens of Company A is the only
culprit brought before the Washington
Court-martial. He is charged with using
abusive language to an officer. It is not
thought that the second Manila expedi-
tion will sail before June 9th.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Exclusive to the Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A special cable
to The Dispatch from Cape Haytien
says:

"The Iowa, Texas, Porter and Massa-
chusetts entered Santiago Harbor yester-
day and saw only one Spanish war-
ship, while they silenced. After a se-
vere bombardment the forts were sil-
enced and badly shattered."

A special to The Journal from Wash-
ington City says:

"Commodore Schley upset President
McKinley's peace arrangements pur-
posely in order to get a chance at
the Spanish. The President proposed
the land and navy demonstration
simply to secure the intervention of
friendly European Powers.

"Schley, however, anticipated this
and ordered Sigbee to remain at King-
ston, Jamaica, only twenty minutes
in sending dispatches. This prevented
orders from reaching Schley before
the bombardment.

"Thus an ambitious navy may cir-
cumvent the President's designs." RYDER.

ACCORDING TO SPAIN.

Copyrighted Associated Press.

HAVANA, June 1.—The following
Spanish account of the engagement off
Santiago has been issued here:

"The American fleet, consisting of the
Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Texas,
New Orleans, Marblehead, Minneapolis
and another cruiser, in addition to six
small vessels, took up a position May
31 on the western side of the mouth of
Santiago channel, opening fire from
the first five vessels.

The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon
was anchored toward Punta Gorda
and could be seen from the open sea.
The fire of the American fleet was
answered by the Morro batteries and
by the cruiser Cristobal Colon.

The American fleet fired seventy
shots without causing the least
damage.

The bombardment lasted ninety
minutes and the American fleet re-
tired with a transatlantic steamer
(auxiliary cruiser) damaged.

Shells were seen to explode on the
Iowa's stern and there was a fire on
board another battleship. Several pro-
jectiles fell inside the harbor, near
the Spanish warships.

There is great enthusiasm at San-
tiago and here.

"SITUATION GRAVE."

Associated Press.

LONDON, June 1.—Regarding the
Spanish-American war, The Daily
Chronicle thinks the general situation
is grave and says the rumors of a
secret arrangement between France
and Spain continue with singular per-
sistence and the reports of French de-
signs upon the Canary Islands and
Cuba are gathering strength.

SUPPLIES FOR 20,000 MEN.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The com-
missary's department is laying in fully
three months' supplies for 20,000 men
at San Francisco, which would seem
to indicate that the troops to reinforce
Dewey will approach that number.
It is rumored today that troops from
Iowa, Tennessee, New York, and other
States would be ordered to San Fran-
cisco, but the officials declined to say
whether these reports were correct.

SAMPSON'S FLEET SIGHTED.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the
Daily Mail from Kingston dated Tues-
day, says: A large American squadron,
supposed to be Rear Admiral Samp-
son's, was seen today off Port Antonio,
on the north coast of Jamaica twenty-
five miles northwest of Morant point,
on the eastern extremity of the island.

THE MONADNOCK SAILS.

PORT ANGELES, May 31.—The
United States monitor, Monadnock
sailed from this port at 3:30 o'clock
this afternoon for San Francisco. It
is reported that the Monadnock will be
sent to the Philippines.

UNANIMOUS VOTE

The Opium Measure Passes Third Reading in Senate.

MINOR BUSINESS TRANSACTED

House Working on Appropriations Still—Objection to Counting Ayes.

SENATE.

Ninety-sixth Day, June 7.

Owing to the illness of President Wilder, Vice-President Kauhane took the chair. After the opening exercises, the Vice-President called Senator Rice to the chair.

In response to the question of Senator McCandless, Minister Cooper furnished a copy of the correspondence between Vice-Consul Renjes and the Foreign Office on the protest made by the Vice-Consul for Spain that the neutrality laws had been violated.

The House bill relating to the descent of property passed third reading, as did also the House bill permitting appeals from District Magistrates to Circuit Judges in Chambers. The same action was taken on the bill directing foreign corporations to file annual reports with the Minister of the Interior. The bill relating to pounds and estrays passed third reading. The bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to open current accounts at local banks passed third reading.

The joint conference committee on the amendments to the cemetery act reported that the Senate amendments had been adopted.

The Revision Committee reported that the opium bill had been revised and prepared.

Senator Baldwin said: I have been criticised for the way I have voted on this opium bill, and I wish to make a brief statement of my views. I am satisfied that most of those who have criticised the bill have not understood it, especially as it now stands after we have amended it. The bill is not, properly speaking, a License Act, as the term is usually understood. It is an act to carry out on a larger scale the idea that has been adopted by the Board of Health for several years past of furnishing opium in small quantities here in Honolulu, to confirmed users of opium on the recommendation of the Government physician.

The act provides for a Board in each district, to consist of the Government physician, the Magistrate and the Sheriff, or Deputy Sheriff of the district, who shall have authority, under the regulations of the Board of Health, to issue permits to confirmed users of opium only, to use the drug, which is to be furnished them in small quantities from time to time by said Board. The bill is in every respect well guarded.

What to do with the opium question has been one of the very difficult problems we have had to deal with in this country. We have such an extensive coast line around each island that it is almost impossible to prevent smuggling, and we have a large population here who are bound to obtain opium in that way if the law prohibits them from obtaining it in any other way. The smugglers are said to bribe and corrupt the Custom House and Police Officers, and in this way demoralize the officials to whom we look to execute and carry out our laws.

For thirty-five years it has been my business to superintend laborers on various plantations, and I can say, without ostentation, that I have had a good deal of experience in dealing with men. One result of my experience, which I have observed at different times in a marked way, is that there is no one thing more demoralizing to men on a plantation, or that tends more to disturb law and order and discipline, than some secret evil or wrong that is being carried on, some wrong that the men are engaged in on the sly. So, when the Marshal and the Sheriffs call on us to, in some way, regulate the opium evil, I fully appreciate their reasons for the request. Now, I do not believe that many of the good people who criticize this bill give due consideration to the evils that result from opium smuggling. They look with horror on the mere thought of licensing the drug in any form, and do not balance up carefully all of the evils pro and con.

I would not vote for a bill to license opium joints, or a bill that would allow it to come to any importer, under a duty, or any bill that I thought would tend to increase the use of the drug on the islands.

The bill we have before us in my judgment will discourage smuggling, as the Board of Health will furnish opium at a less cost than smugglers can afford to furnish the article, owing to the risky nature of their notorious business. If we are annexed to the United States, and have no law on our statute authorizing opium we will undoubtedly come under the United States law which allows any one to import it under a duty of six dollars a pound. If we pass this bill—which I consider much preferable to the United States law—it may be allowed to remain on our statute in case of annexation. Then again, as it has been said, we have in the past repealed three opium laws at different times, and this law can be repealed if it is found that it does not work well. The Chinese, who are the principal users of opium, are not voters and cannot control legislation.

The bill was then brought to third reading and passed, Senators Baldwin,

Brown, McCandless, Lyman, Holstein, Hocking, Smith and Wright voting in the affirmative, Senator Rice in the chair not voting.

The Commerce Committee reported on the bill amending the act relating to weights and measures. The committee said that the only material change from the existing statutes was in providing that the moneys received for sealing weights and measures shall be turned into the treasury as a Government realization instead of being a perquisite to the Marshal as it is now considered. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Wednesday.

HOUSE.

Third reading of Senate bill 21, relating to the cable. Rep. Robertson moved for its passage. He wished that the Minister of Finance might be present as he had something to say in answer to some remarks made on the bill the other day. If the Pacific Cable Company should secure the approval of the Secretary of State within six months, which would practically guarantee congressional action in the matter, Hawaii would have a cable. To support the bill its present form, stating some specific company, would give Hawaii a cable sooner than if general terms were stated. If the Pacific Cable Company should fail to take action, the President had the power to negotiate with other companies.

Upon being put to vote, Rep. Achi was found to be the only one who was against the bill. Seeing the overwhelming vote in favor of the bill, Rep. Achi asked that he be allowed to change his vote. This was granted and the vote went on record as unanimous.

Third reading of Senate bill 45, amending the cable bill of 1895, and granting exclusive privileges for 20 years for a cable from this country to Japan.

Second reading House bill 87, relating to the Kalaupapa store. The committee recommended indefinite postponement. The Attorney-General could not be found by the sergeant-at-arms and Rep. Isenberg was appointed a committee of one to make further search. He found the Cabinet member.

The Attorney-General stated that he believed the report of the committee to be perfectly sound in principle. He then went into the history of the Kalaupapa store from the time it was in the hands of Superintendent Meyers up to the present time, pointing out where the contents of the bill were sound. Minister Damon objected to the passage of the bill. The Government should pay for what it gets and all that comes in for the Government should be directly placed as Government realizations.

It was finally decided that further consideration of the bill be deferred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Gear presented a report of the Committee on Health and Education recommending insertion of the following items in Senate bill 4, current account:

Aid to Hana hospital.....\$ 1,000
Kalaupapa store..... 20,000
Manual training building..... 10,000

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Under the same suspension of rules, Rep. Loebenstein presented the following report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on House bill 70, entitled "An Act relating to Public Cemeteries, and the Senate amendment thereto."

"That the Senate amendment to said bill, being in effect to strike out the words, 'Provided, however, that the cemetery for any taxation district shall be within such district, has been approved of by said committees sitting in conference. Your joint committee therefore recommend that the bill pass as amended by the Senate.'

F. S. LYMAN,
J. A. McCANDLESS;
H. P. BALDWIN,
A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,
W. C. ACHI,
Majority Joint Conference Committee Public Lands.

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House bill 36, relating to a repeal of the poll tax law, was brought up in third reading. Rep. Richards made a motion for indefinite postponement of the bill. This did not carry. The bill passed third reading by a vote of 9 to 4. Those in favor of passage were as follows: Reps. Robertson, Kaai, Achi, Kahaulelio, Atkinson, Gear, Wilder and Speaker Kaulukou. The noes were Reps. Loebenstein, Richards, Paris and Pogue.

Rep. Loebenstein asked if the time for giving notice of introduction of bills had passed by. If not, he stated it was his intention to introduce a bill doing away with the payment of all customs duties, fines and costs and everything else that would bring in revenue for the Government.

Rep. Robertson objected to the practice carried out by the Speaker of counting the members not voting on the side of the affirmative.

The Speaker ruled that the action of members in not voting would be considered as declining to vote and their votes would therefore be counted in the affirmative. The ruling of the chair was sustained.

Rep. Kahaulelio moved to insert an item of \$150 for lights at the Hana landing. He spoke particularly of a hole near by into which four persons had fallen at the time of the moving of the Hawaiian Evangelical Society there.

Rep. Loebenstein presented a report for the Committee on Public Lands recommending an appropriation of \$120,000 for roads and bridges, Honolulu. The members here became tired of presenting each other with compliments. Rep. Loebenstein applied the panacea for all ills and moved for adjournment. This carried at 4:10 p. m.

MARINE PARK ACT

Passed By the House Now Goes to President.

Recommendation on Chicory Bill, Weights and Measures Bill, and for Treasury.

SENATE.

Ninety-seventh Day, June 8.

President Wilder continued ill and Senator Rice again occupied the chair.

The Commerce Committee recommended that the bill imposing a duty on chicory be laid on the table. The report was received to be considered later with the bill.

Action on the barbed wire fence bill was postponed one week.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the cable bill omitting the words "at or near Honolulu" from the provision for landing the cable. A conference on the change was asked and the bill was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The House substitute bill amending the law regulating cases which shall be tried in Circuit Courts passed third reading, was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House bill repealing the poll tax law passed first reading, was read by title and referred to the Special Committee having the Income tax under consideration.

The bill regulating the receipts from sealing weights and measures passed third reading.

At 10:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Third reading and unanimous passage of Senate bill 43, "An Act to establish a marine park on the east side of Honolulu harbor." The main part of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. The Minister of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve that portion of the reef lying southeasterly from the entrance channel of the harbor of the port of Honolulu, hereinafter described in Section 3, as a free, public marine park, and to add to such reservation from time to time such other adjoining reef land as may be conveyed to the Government for such purpose by the trustees of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, or others.

Section 2. The Minister of the Interior is hereby further authorized to enter into an agreement with the trustees of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, whereby they shall be authorized to establish and maintain within the said marine park a free public marine aquarium and a marine zoological laboratory, with the privilege, under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, of erecting and maintaining the necessary structures, appliances and apparatus therefor, including a wharf for watercraft to be used in connection with such aquarium and laboratory.

Third reading of Senate bill 44, "An Act to regulate the opening of streets on private lands in the District of Kona, Island of Oahu and the Town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii." Further action on the bill was postponed until Thursday.

Third reading and passage of Senate bill 46, relating to the sale of certain agreements for sale under the Homestead Act of 1884.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Pogue presented the report of the Finance Committee on petition 92, from Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Co. and Lovejoy & Co. for the return of duties, aggregating \$1,111.43, on certain invoice of wines received during the month of February, 1898, as follows:

"That the wine mentioned, was received here, by the above mentioned firms; that the importers were allowed to withdraw the goods before the customs officers had made analyses of the wine; that samples were however, taken before withdrawal, for the purpose of analyzing; that analyses were made after delivery and showed that the alcoholic strength of the wine exceeded 21 per cent; that, by the law then in force all wines exceeding 21 per cent of alcohol were subject to a duty of \$2 per gallon; that the petitioners requested the Collector-General of Customs to be allowed to return the goods to the consignors but that the request was denied; that there could be no blame attached to the importers but was entirely the mistake of the consignors, who had in error shipped goods to this country which had been especially prepared for another, and that such was the decision of the Supreme Court.

"Your committee consider that the fact that the wine had been withdrawn from the customs house as such, if not more for the benefit of the importers than for the customs authorities, and that there was, to say the least, a tacit agreement between the authorities and the importers, that the importers should stand any irregularities (increase or decrease) in the regular duties, as demonstrated by the very fact of the authorities retaining samples for analyses after delivery of goods, that the importers should be willing to pay an increase of duties as to those making the mistake should pay for their mistake, that is to say, the consignors who sent wines intended for some other country to this

country should pay for their mistake. We think too that the customs authorities were much to blame for the allowing of delivery of goods before analysis, which, had the delivery not been made, the wines could have been re-shipped to the consignors. We do therefore recommend that the petition be laid upon the table."

W. F. POGUE,
J. D. PARIS.

"I consider that the customs officials were to blame for allowing the withdrawal of the wines before the test was made and that the Collector-General of Customs should have allowed the return of the wines in bond, as the wines were shipped there in error and had the customs officials taken the test as they should have done before delivery, the wines would have been returned by the importers to the consignors. Considering the statements in the petition, which have been verified, I would recommend that the following items be inserted in Senate bill 41:

"Duties returned to E. Hoffschlaeger & Co., \$667.65.

"Duties returned to Lovejoy & Co., \$443.78.

"If these items were inserted, the two firms would still lose \$369.72."

A. V. GEAR,
Minority report.

The reports were laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

An item of \$500 was asked for to make repairs on Aala lane down in the vicinity of the Chinese theatres. The Speaker called Rep. Isenberg to the chair and then went down on the floor of the House to have something to say about the lane in which he lived. According to Mr. Kaulukou, the place was a perfect duck pond in the rainy weather and when the lane dried up again it was hardly passable on account of the ruts. The lane had been in the same condition for years and the various Legislatures had seen fit to ignore the place. The members were not long in making up their minds and the item passed almost unanimously.

When the item of repairs on Manoa road was brought up the Honolulu members objected in a body. Rep. Richards who has been clamoring against the greediness of Honolulu, voted for the passage of the item. As it happened the item passed, but later Rep. Gear thought better of the matter and voted for consideration. This carried and the item was then indefinitely postponed.

In the course of the discussion on the item Rep. Robertson called the attention of the House to the strangeness of the action of Rep. Richards in voting to give Honolulu more money. Rep. Richards answered that the bill was a farce anyway and the more that was put into it the better it would be.

Various other items in the current account bill were considered and the House adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

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And buy a new one. There is money in it. Carriage making in the United States has been brought to a science. Good carriages can be produced for very little money. We can show you good goods and name prices that

WILL INTEREST YOU.

A full line of
Fine Double or Single Harness, Saddles,
Whips, Lamps and Lap Robes
Always on Hand.

SCHUMAN'S
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
Fort St., above Club Stables.

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS
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Something of Interest to the Ladies.

Just received per "A.S. Fuller" the following articles in

STONEWARE:

BUTTER JARS.
WATER JARS.
PRESERVE JARS.
FRENCH POTS.
COFFEE POTS.
BEAN POTS.
FLOWER POTS.
FLOWER BASKETS.
WATER KEGS.
WATER JUGS.
GLAZED FLAT BOTTOMED PANS.
MIXING BOWLS.
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HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

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HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, as the most sure preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. L. A. 1900.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

A MAN OF ACTION

Bold Stroke of Supt. Feary of Molokai Settlement.

SECURES POI—ENDS DISCONTENT

There Were Prospects of Trouble. Big Petition—Health Board Will Abate Walkiki Nuisances.

President Smith said at the Board of Health meeting yesterday that Superintendent Feary had ably and with fine courage and judgment disposed of a serious situation at the Molokai settlement. At Kalaupapa there were threats of rioting on account of the absence of poi from the menu. It is stated that the agitation against the superintendent and the authorities was instigated and encouraged by Ambrose Hutchinson, an ex-superintendent. A committee of fifteen called on Mr. Feary and on the outside threats were made. Feary determined on a bold stroke. He took a whaleboat, with two men and went into valleys some distance away. In three days he was back with enough poi for all for a week. Hutchinson accepted his share, but remarked that Feary would be dismissed for leaving the settlement without permission. The poi was bought for 50 cents a bundle, the Government to pay the freight. Feary had the money to pay cash for the merchandise.

A petition from the settlement asks that Feary's violation of the rules in leaving the place without permission, be overlooked. The petition has over 200 signatures. Feary will be retained and is complimented, with the suggestion that he is not to record the incident as a precedent.

It is learned that poi can now be secured from Wailuku. The present trouble is lack of transportation. The Mokoli is too busy on the direct Molokai trade. The Lehua is being fitted up, but will not be ready for some time yet. There was offered the suggestion that an inter-island boat be chartered. The Wilder people had submitted the plan of bringing the poi to Honolulu on the Claudine and transshipping to Molokai per steamer Mokoli.

The Board orders the usual advertisement for tenders for supplies for the second half of 1898.

There was taken up by the Board the complaints of Walkiki residents on the "loud smelling" operations of Chinese and Japanese duck ranches and truck gardeners. It is recommended:

That the fertilizer be transported in closed containers.

That fresh fertilizer be mixed at once with new earth.

That water in duck ponds should be changed frequently.

That hog ranch "apartments" should be kept clean.

It is recommended that an inspector look after the parties complained of and that the poi makers dumping refuse into the sea near Long Branch be made to desist. Mr. Lansing said the Board could not prescribe the character of buildings to be erected. Mr. Reynolds reported that inspectors were doing good work and that a number of the nuisances had been abated. The Chinese have been called to book on tossing poi slop into the sea.

The report of the sanitary committee was adopted and the executive officer instructed to put the recommendations into force.

Dr. Day believed regulations should be adopted that would end the creation of unhealthy establishments. Dr. Wood thought the Walkiki road frontage should be kept free from duck and hog ranches. Now the new Beach road is threatened in the same way.

Dr. Emerson recommended, for the sanitary committee, that Mrs. U. Thompson, who is in the Kindergarten hospital work, be supplied with material to the amount of \$50. Report adopted, with Dr. Wood's amendment that the sum be \$100.

Inspector Monsarrat reported 336 beavers slaughtered during the past fortnight. There were a few from this island with suke liver. The slaughter of calves, sheep and hogs has been very large for the past two weeks.

The fish handled at the market here for the seven days ending the 7th inst., reach the number of 51,410.

Malulani hospital shows an increase in its funds and the reports indicate that the Hilo hospital people are getting the institution into good running order. The Victoria annex to the Hilo hospital will be built without delay and will be under control of the Board, for the use of Anglo-Saxons. A half Chinese leper, the last of a gang of six robbers in prison on Mo-

lokal, sues for pardon. He has served since September, 1894. Complete information will be secured before action is taken.

Miss A. L. Fitzgerald, of the Agnews, Cal., hospital, applies for a position as nurse in one of the Board of Health hospitals. Filed.

Henry Peters wants to be Board of Health boarding officer at Kailua, Hawaii. He will be appointed a Board of Health agent.

There were present at the Board of Health meeting yesterday: Wm. O. Smith, in the chair, Secretary Wilcox, Mr. Lansing, Dr. Emerson, Mr. Kellipio, Dr. Day, Dr. Wood and Geo. W. Smith.

WILCOX—MAHELONA.

A Pretty Wedding Held at the Kawaiahaeo Seminary.

The Wilcox-Mahelona wedding at Kawaiahaeo Seminary at 2 p. m. Tuesday was one that will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present. The ceremony took place in the parlor of the seminary in the presence of some 200 people, among whom were President Dole, the Princess Kalulani, Chief Justice Judd, J. B. Atherton, Paul R. Isenberg, P. C. Jones, Rev. C. M. Hyde and others. The room was one mass of white flowers intermingled with green in just the proper proportion.

The ceremony was a very pretty one and was performed by Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiahaeo. Mrs. E. B. Low, a sister of the bride, was the maid-of-honor while Senator G. N. Wilcox, a brother of the groom, was best man. Mr. E. B. Low gave away the bride.

The ceremony finished, a delightful luncheon was served in the lanai nearby, the newly married couple meanwhile receiving the hearty congratulations of all. While some of the seminary girls served the guests, others sang delightful songs to make the occasion more pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox left for their future home in Hanalei, Kauai, on the W. G. Hall yesterday afternoon. A large number of friends with rice and old shoes were at the inter-island wharf to say good-bye to the newly married couple.

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AND
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POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD
CURED COUGH REMEDY.

UNFOLIOLED TESTIMONIALS.
"The Balsam of Aniseed is a very fine medicine. I was advised to try it by Dr. J. B. Atherton, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LOVE, BROTHER, Rep. the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chicago, Lincoln, October 1st 1897. "I have commenced my dry-coughed year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds, and it was very good. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOKS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.
EIGHT COUGHS QUICKLY RELIEVED.
SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH BOTTLE.

See the words "Thomas Rogers, Lincoln, Mass., October 1st 1897." On the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.
SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHOSE ORDERS
THEY TRUST, SHOULD NOT ONLY
THEY TRUST, SHOULD NOT ONLY
THEY TRUST, SHOULD NOT ONLY

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND STOREKEEPERS
THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW
ZEALAND, AND OCEANIC COASTS.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

AS MR. LANSING SAW IT.

Views of a Honolulu Business Man on Hilo and Olaa.

Theo. F. Lansing, who with A. V. Gear and M. V. Souza, has taken over the Olaa estate of the Olaa Coffee Company, has just returned from Hawaii. Mr. Lansing was very much impressed with the progress made by Hilo during the past sixteen months and says the town is growing very rapidly, seems to have a steady volume of business and certainly has made an astonishing showing in new and good buildings.

The coffee plantation of the new partnership has a frontage on the volcano road of nearly two miles and comprises 1300 acres. One hundred acres have been planted for a long time and the second hundred is to be planted at once. The estate begins at the nineteen mile post. Mr. Jake Grossman who has been manager, will make an extended trip to the states and will upon return devote all his time to the Olaa interests of himself and his brother, Dr. M. F., of this city.

Mr. Lansing says that coffee everywhere in Olaa is looking well. The planters are well satisfied with conditions and prospects.

Up It Goes.

If you did not take our advice and lay in a good supply of Flour and Feed before the last advance, do it now, as there is every prospect of higher prices. The two most powerful agencies are at work to make the advance:

DROUTH AND WAR.

We try to protect our customers but are compelled to follow the market as our stocks become exhausted.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.

Quality Repairing.

There is as big a difference in furniture as there is between selling cheap furniture and good furniture.

It's more to us to have any article left with us to be repaired or upholstered leave our shop and give entire satisfaction both in the class of work done and the price than it is to sell new furniture. New furniture of the grade we sell is bound to give satisfaction. We never allow a piece of furniture or upholstery to leave our shop until it has passed a critical examination.

By doing this we are convinced that it is as it should be—the best that skilled workmanship can accomplish, consequently our patrons are impressed with the class of work done.

Just at present we are doing some excellent work in

FEATHER PILLOWS AND MATTRESSES.

If you have never had any pillows or mattresses renovated by us, we would suggest a trial—they look like new after passing through our hands.

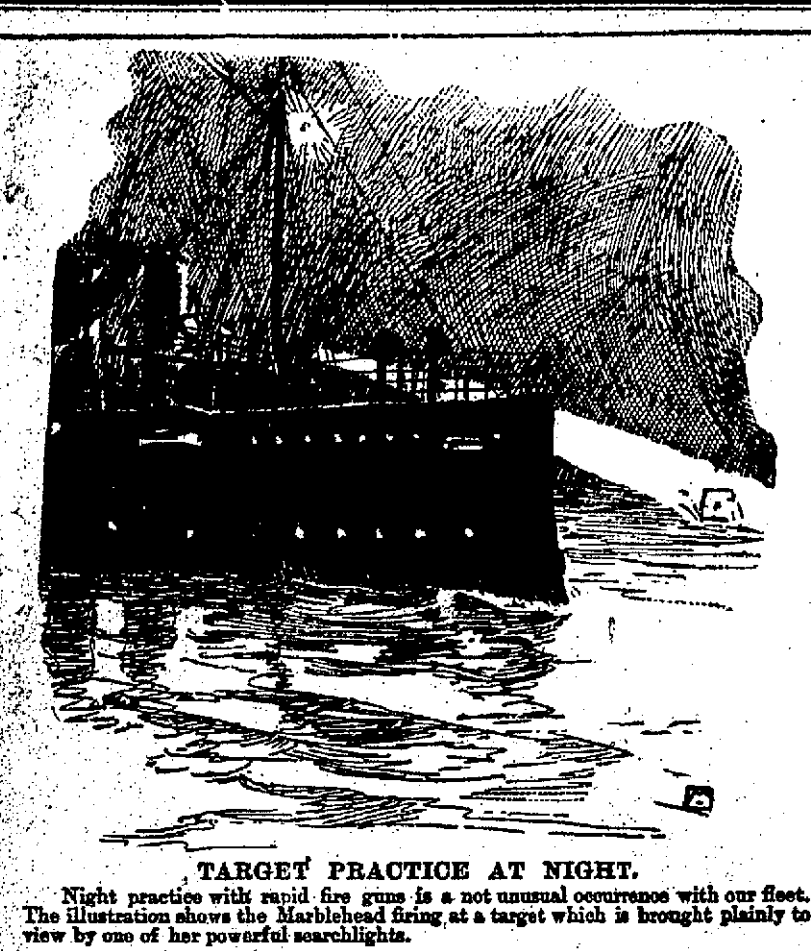
CHAIRS AND TABLES

For hire for balls, parties and public entertainments of any kind.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



TARGET PRACTICE AT NIGHT.
Night practice with rapid fire guns is a not unusual occurrence with our fleet. The illustration shows the Marblehead firing at a target which is brought plainly to view by one of her powerful searchlights.

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shapen for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUULO, HAWAII, H. I.

Mr. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

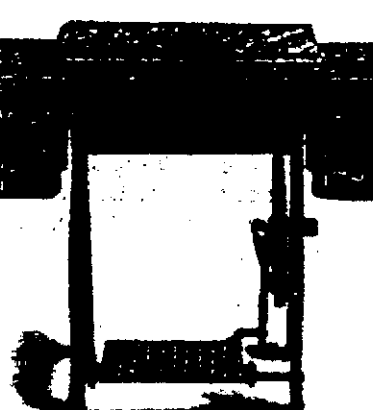
Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,
A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month
75 Cents a Month.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 30, 1898.

Victor Safes

WERE invented, patented and put onto the market to supply an urgent demand for a well built, and at the same time, medium priced safe.

The manufacturers of this safe have made a careful study of the requirements of the different safes and classes and as a result the VICTOR SAFE has supplied the vacancy.

Aside from the regular six sizes we carry in stock, we can order any style of safe required and have it divided to suit the purchaser.

In our office we are using one of the regular make, and for convenience it cannot be touched by any safe we have ever seen.

All VICTOR SAFES are made of the best materials known to the trade and only skilled workmen are employed.

Every part is made by the VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., from the raw material and are thoroughly tested before and after construction.

One of the best recommendations for these safes is that other safe companies often use the VICTOR SAFE as a criterion as being not only burglar, but fire-proof.

We invite inspection.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

To every purchaser of a 30 cent box, containing three cakes of EGG WHITE SOAP, we will give free a beautiful picture worth twice the price of the soap.

WHITE

Nothing else like it. Makes the skin white and as smooth as velvet. Equal to any 25 cent soap on the market. Single Cake for 10 cents.

OF

Perfumed with delicate odor from French Flowers. Leaves a sweet refined odor made from the sweetest materials obtainable. The grandest soap for the toilet and complexion.

EGGS

Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands. SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 10, 1898

THE OPIUM MEASURE.

There is a general misunderstanding about the power of the Government of these Islands, to prevent the introduction of opium within territorial lines, in the event of annexation. It may be explained in this way. The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall "regulate commerce among the several States." When several States passed laws forbidding the importation of liquor within the State lines, it was claimed by those engaged in the liquor trade that this prohibition amounted to a regulation of commerce between the States, because liquor was an article of trade and commerce.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a number of test cases held that no State could prevent the purchase and importation of any article by persons residing in the State, but that after the article had been received in the State, any regulations might be lawfully passed forbidding or limiting its sale.

A note from a law journal is as follows: "The earliest result in South Carolina of the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the dispensary case is the hurried closing of the original-package shops. These shops had prepared for an adverse decision by reduction in stock, and their proprietors will continue a part of their trade in the state from points without the state. Under the decision they can ship, from outside the state, their goods to their customers within the state upon orders which they may receive or take, without fear of having the goods seized and without the necessity of having samples analyzed by the state's chemist. Liquors for private consumption may come into the state by the barrel, case, jug or bottle, and this freedom of interstate commerce is expected by the South Carolina papers to be more harmful to the dispensary than are the 'blind tigers.' The dispensary has been sustained by the court as to its vital provisions, but the declared personal liberty of choice to buy liquors elsewhere is a blow at the profit feature which has assumed first importance with the managers of the dispensary when it claimed a monopoly of the traffic."

The legislation proposed by the Attorney-General very sensibly recognizes the prospect of annexation and recognizes as well the fact that when it takes place, anyone in the Islands may import opium for himself. He may be forbidden to sell it, or use it, but he can import it.

If the earnest members of the Woman's Board of Missions would deal with the facts as they are, we believe some way may be discovered for lessening the terrible effects of this drug.

The Supreme Court of the United States may be very naughty, and the Constitution of the United States may be a wicked document, but the Court is supreme, and the Constitution is the law of the land. If there is annexation our laws must give way to it.

A law regulating the sale and use of opium would be valid, in the event of annexation. Would it not be wiser to enact such a law now, rather than wait until annexation takes place, and political changes prevent any regulations?

THE SPANISH PROTEST.

The protest entered by the Spanish Consul against the permission given by our Government to the United States, to use this port in the transportation of troops to Manila, might have been expected. It places on record the refusal of the Spanish Government to assent to it. The Consuls of other nations will probably make no similar protests, because the nations they represent leave Hawaii to preserve or modify her neutrality.

The object of the notice served by the Spanish Consul is mainly done, we suspect, to fix upon our Government a charge of a violation of neutrality, so that hereafter Spain may make a claim for damages against us, just as America made a claim for violation of neutrality against Great Britain in the "Alabama" case, and recovered an enormous amount of money for it.

If such a claim is made, it will be satisfactorily disposed of by the United States on the condition of peace.

While we are ready to abandon our neutrality, it is not clear that we have actually done so, by act at least, up to the present moment.

The entertainment of troops was not strictly speaking a violation of neutrality. They received no arms or equip-

ment here. Lunches, free soda, free rides are not forbidden.

The violation of neutrality, if there was any, laid in permitting the shipment of coal. But the powers do not agree in defining the character of coal, in war times. Great Britain and the United States hold that it may or may not, be contraband. If coal is to be directly used for war purposes it is contraband. So according to American and English construction the coal taken here by the ships is contraband. On the other hand France and Russia do not regard it as contraband. So there is no well settled international law on the subject and Hawaii may follow France and Russia without violating neutrality. Writers on international law regret these conflicting views, and recommend a common agreement.

Whether at the present moment, these Islands are really "the base of operations" against Manila, within the definition of international law, is an open question. But it may be a closed question any moment.

In the present unsettled condition of international law, it is a question whether or not Hawaii, so far, has violated its provisions. That she is willing to do so if it will aid the United States, no one doubts.

There is a singular provision in the Hawaiian treaty with Spain. It is as follows:

"If from a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances, differences between the contracting parties shall cause an interruption of the relations of friendship between them, and that having exhausted the means of an amicable and conciliatory discussion, the objects of their mutual desire should not have been completely attained, the arbitration of a third power, equally the friend of both, shall by a common accord, be appealed to, in order to avoid by this means a definite rupture."

We believe that the ethics of civilized nations permits them to break their word, when it is inconvenient to keep it, and there is no reason why we should be squeamish about it, in this case. We are under two obligations, one to the United States, and the other to wicked Spain. Are we bound to keep our obligations to a wicked man or a wicked nation? Have we the right to reward those cruel Spaniards with virtuous dealings on our part?

THE INCOME TAX.

The students of political economy generally agree that an income tax is about the fairest way of obtaining revenue. But, aside from its theoretical correctness, it may be practically impracticable, and, therefore, unjust.

The men who advocate it here have still to convince us, how it is to be enforced in a community in which there is so little stability, and where so many persons cannot be detected when they make false returns.

Mr. David A. Wells, a student and writer on subjects like this, and a high official in the Federal service—one who can expectorate in a second more practical wisdom on the matter of income tax than is held by the combined members of the House who favor the tax, says in a recent number of the Popular Science Monthly:

And yet the proposition is hardly open to dispute that a general income tax, with such administrative features as are essential to make it desirable as a revenue measure, cannot be successfully administered under a free and popular form of government. On this point the comparatively recent experience of the United States, which few now remember, ought to be most instructive. Thus, in 1869, under a Federal law assessing all incomes in excess of \$1,000, and with a corps of trained officials to execute it, only 259,338 persons out of a population in that year of about 37,000,000 acknowledged the receipt of any taxable income; and in 1872, when the exemption had been raised to \$2,000 and the population had increased to over 39,000,000, the number of persons who had an income tax ran down to 72,949—leaving a presumption that every one of those who did not pay and was made subject to inquiry by the officials in respect to his income made oath that he was not in receipt, from wages, salary, interest, or profits, of an income liable to taxation in excess of \$2,000. From an economic point of view it would be a misnomer to call such a result "taxation," from a moral point of view its characterization as "appalling" would not be inappropriate.

CRITICISING GOVERNMENTS.

Even the intelligent press of London, which is the centre of the great British Empire, cannot agree about the wisdom of the British statesmen. An outsider, in reading the opinion of the press regarding the capacity of these rulers, would be justified in believing that they were an incompetent lot.

Regarding the Far Eastern question, and British relations with Russia and China, the Times regards the British

diplomacy as a "partial failure." The Standard thinks Sir William Harcourt held a "sorry position" in criticising Mr. Balfour. In letting the British fleet leave Port Arthur the Daily News says: "Want of foresight, absence of determination, inconsistency, and brave words and timorous deeds, a succession where there should have been opposition; opposition where there might be concessions,—has been the feeble course of the Cabinet." The Morning Post says the withdrawal of the British ships from Port Arthur was a "humiliating episode." The Daily Telegraph says: "The mischievous talk about running away before Russian menaces should be dropped." The Daily Chronicle says: "The interests of the Empire have been hung away either by incompetence or indifference." The Morning Advertiser approves of the policy of the government in trying to maintain the "open door." The Daily Graphic thinks that the country has "come very well out of the recent scramble in China." The Morning Leader, says of Mr. Balfour: "His labored, feeble, hesitating effort explained our failures in the Far East."

In addition to the London press, the Leeds Mercury says the measures of the government are "maladroit." The Birmingham Daily Post says: "England does not want war," and the government is right in ignoring the taunts of those who are trying to drive her into it. The Glasgow News says that the Opposition is ready to blame the government, but suggests nothing.

Our own Cabinet should in its weariness over mild criticism, take some solid comfort in reading the stories of the way the English press make it hot for the leaders of the Empire. Does the Cabinet realize that the local press, as a rule, does not disturb its peaceful rest on velvet cushions, and never descends upon it in a tornado of dust and storm?

Is the Executive thankful?

CABLE CUTTING.

Mr. Harold Frederick, of London, writes regarding the status of telegraph cables:

"It is quite certain that Admiral Colomb on Wednesday, after Sir Sherston Baker's lecture on international law before the Chamber of Commerce, had to confess himself not altogether enlightened by the utterances heard as far as they went, of the assumed authority of this country on that delicate subject. Baker himself could only plead ignorance when asked point blank for a decision on what is really the gravest question for immediate solution, as to the right of belligerents to cut submarine cables in time of war so as to prevent an enemy's dispatches being carried through neutral territory. There are no precedents, he said, and no authority on the subject. The law in this vital matter was still to be made. Now, although the learned Baronet did not say so in so many words, it is for our people on this first occasion when the practical question has arisen, to themselves create a precedent in international law. Without posing as a jurist or an expert in a technical matter of the most intricate kind, I find it difficult to resist the common sense of the words used to me by a distinguished seaman after Baker's lecture: 'Clearly a blockade leaves the enemy the free use of a voice-pipe communicating with his own headquarters at home.' Another opinion reached me, perhaps not meant for my ears: Cut the cable? Damned if I wouldn't! The simple emphasis of this latter sentiment is, however, perhaps hardly in accordance with the stately tenets of learned jurists."

The American Government has settled the question by holding that cables within three leagues of an enemy's shore are to be treated as property within the enemies lines, and will be destroyed.

NATIVES AND SOLDIERS.

One of the pleasant incidents of the visit of the American troops was the kindly way with which they regarded the natives.

Especially pains were taken to ascertain the views of the soldiers, as they moved about the streets, on this subject. So far as we can judge, they did not class the natives either with negroes or Indians, but on the whole placed them on a much higher plane. Under the circumstances, they were confined to appearances only in making up their judgments. It was the general remark of the visiting soldiers that the natives had a kindly, pleasant and intelligent expression. Some of their remarks when commenting on the subject were overheard, and not a remark was made that would hurt the feeling of the most sensitive native.

We are inclined to think that the general opinion in the United States is that the natives resemble the Indians. But if all the American sol-

diers who visit this port, agree in opinion with the boys who left us last Saturday, they will become firm missionaries who will preach in America the attractive features of the native character.

THE BRITISH IN JAMAICA.

Public attention is mainly directed towards fighting news. But a report from the Island of Jamaica to one of the Canadian papers presents a new phase of the question.

The British authorities are converting the Island into a great military and naval store house. Troops are being rapidly concentrated there from Halifax, Bermuda, and the neighboring islands. Two additional battleships and three cruisers have arrived. It is said by the English on the Island, though it is not officially declared, that it is done with a view to the contingencies of the war.

The naval engagement which has, or will probably take place, may be full of the unexpected. A torpedo may sink a battleship. The American fleet, in spite of the skill of its men, and their admirable gunnery practice, may be crippled, if not destroyed by these new and untried instruments of warfare.

Should this unexpected event occur, it would prolong the war, and cause infinite mischief to the American people while reconstructing their navy. It is believed that should this unfortunate event happen, Great Britain will at once interfere, in aid of the United States, and declare to Spain that she too, engages in this war for humanity, and will see to it, that Cuba is made independent.

It is believed also, in Jamaica, that if the United States prevail at once, and destroy the Spanish fleet, that the United States may be involved in a long struggle with the Cuban insurgents, unless they are allowed to do as they please, and establish one of those Republics, which are supported by bayonets, and not institutions. If the United States must fight the Cubans, and chase them into the mountains, and through the swamps and floods of the rainy season, the British Indian and African troops, accustomed to tropical climates may render the American forces great aid. The Americans have abundance of men, and money, but it would be unwise and foolish warfare to sacrifice the noble stuff that makes up the rank and file of the army.

This is the worst possible view of the case. At the same time, the British who have a war on hand somewhere, every day in the year, see that the American Congress has had little forethought in the preparation of navy or army, and is really caught unprepared for war.

As the United States are not engaged in war for conquest, there is no reason, why Great Britain should not become her ally, for the cause of humanity.

The present war may be indeed a "walk over," but the men who are responsible for its proper conduct, will not act on any such theory. The dispatch of the Monterey to Manila shows it.

OPIUM AGAIN.

"He who insists on a law that cannot be enforced, becomes an accomplice of the law breaker."

"Laws are vain which cannot be defended or enforced" (Macaulay).

We are all one in condemning the evils of opium use. But we fear that those who favor the existing opium law have entirely failed to read the history of legislation of this kind, and unwillingly are consenting to the degradation of the Law. To save the natives is supremely important. To preserve respect for the laws of the land is equally and indeed more important. A law that cannot be, or is not enforced, is simply an object lesson to rascals; teaching that government is weak, and laws are trash. It is called "Sunday school legislation," by the reprobates, and by some wise men too.

Minister Damon, among others, warmly favors the present prohibitory law. Has not the community the right to say to him: "You control the Custom House. Then enforce the law, or step out. Don't make any excuses for failure to enforce it. If you don't enforce it, you make laws vain, as Lord Macaulay said, and you are an accomplice of the law breaker." Mr. Damon replies: "I can't enforce it, but I can make it a little difficult to get opium."

Imagine a State's prison with a thousand convicts in it, who slip out day and night, run over the country and frolic generally. You blame the superintendent. He replies: "I can't keep them in, but I make it a little hard for them to get out. The fact is they can pick every lock I put on, and they bribe the guards." And the convicts say: "No great hardship comes here. We beat the Boss. Some poor chappies can't make keys, and

stay in, but we get a good picnic out of it, and the guards get rich."

The people would soon conclude that no prisons are better than such prisons.

In the eagerness to save the natives, the majesty of the law must not be lost sight of. It is not a pleasant sight to see the Law the "under dog" in the fight with the Law breaker. The boys laugh at the under dog.

The wisdom of the hour is to try, and if necessary, experiment, until a law is found which can be enforced. Read the biographies of statesmen, and one finds that they constantly consent to laws they do not approve of. The great American statesmen consented to a constitution that allowed Delaware to have as many senators as Pennsylvania. It was absurd. But these men dealt with things as they found them. They put aside their conscientious convictions in order to reach a practical result.

A VALUABLE OPINION.

Prof. Hollis of Harvard University, formerly a noted engineer in the American Navy, presents some valuable notes in the Atlantic Monthly on the "Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts," in modern times. He does not believe that the former wooden ships were any safer than the modern iron vessels. He thinks that it is a sad fate for the nation which is the latest to build a navy to be the first to make a trial of it before the world. No nation he says, has had really decisive practice with modern weapons at sea, and all progress has been made on theory. The feature of the modern gun is its accuracy of aim. It is aimed by means of cross hairs in telescopes, and fired by electric buttons, which are instantaneous in action.

He says the Spaniards have great courage. He remarks that the "machinery of the Spanish ships has always suffered in the hands of foreign engineers, principally Scotch and English, hired for the purpose."

Does any one know how many of these foreign engineers have left the Spanish fleet? It was reported some weeks ago, that in Cadiz, they refused to serve. Nor can the Spaniards impress them, because they are British subjects.

"The difference between the Americans and Spaniards is not one of bravery, but one of mechanical knowledge and force, and these seem likely to be the determining factors in the present war."

Regarding coal supplies, he cites the case of the Charleston:

"Just after the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso, the Charleston was ordered from Shanghai to Honolulu, and before reaching the latter place found orders to proceed to Valparaiso. She took on 800 tons of coal, which was sufficient under ordinary circumstances, to carry her five or six thousand miles. She left Honolulu and headed for Callao, but about three days out she struck a very heavy gale of wind dead ahead. After steaming ten days against this wind and a tremendous sea, she was obliged to put in to San Diego with coal for only one day's steaming left. The distance actually covered was a little more than two thousand miles."

This is an excellent illustration of the value of coal stations.

Prof. Hollis does not believe that torpedo boats are a very grave element of danger. The rapid firing guns should quickly destroy them. What they may do against battleships remains to be seen.

MORE RAILROAD.

No one can take a ride on the cars of the Oahu Railway Company to its present terminus at Waiwae, without being impressed with its great value to the Island. And more than this, with the unconquerable energy that has constructed it. Circumstances, situation, create men. Mr. Dillingham is the man in this case. Fifty-five miles of track, in these Islands, means more than it does in any other country. The men who largely called into being the railway, the Ewa plantation, the Oahu plantation, and makes other rich plantations possible is still the same man whom other men sneered at a few years ago. They do not sneer now. By and bye they will talk of the day, when it was a wilderness beyond Pearl Harbor, and that one man knew how to make it blossom.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The objects of the Red Cross Society are clearly set forth in another column. Men who have satisfactorily passed the physical examinations for army service, are liable to be temporarily disabled. Change of diet, the crowded condition of the transport ships, develop latent troubles and weakness.

Investigations made last week, showed that a number of enlisted men were unable to join their comrades on shore owing to temporary disability.

It touched the hearts of good women to see their patience and resignation in enduring the inconvenience of a soldier's quarters on a transport.

In spite of the vast number of men who have volunteered to carry rifles in the war, it is authoritatively said, that few male nurses volunteer, and the demand for them has not been met. The war Samaritans do not face artillery or rifles, and take little or none of the popular glory.

The Red Cross Society here is not a hysterical affair, but the outcome of last week's experiences. It proposes in a quiet way to make glad the hearts of those who are temporarily disabled, and cannot join their comrades under the palms.

PROTEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Vice-Consul Renjes Receives His Reply From Foreign Office.

Minister Cooper replied to the request of Senator McCandless by sending to the Senate a copy of the protest made by the representative for Spain on the subject of the neutrality of Hawaii. In addition the Minister furnished also a copy of his reply to the protest. The brief correspondence is as follows:

"Vice Consulado de Espana, en Honolulu, June 1, 1898.

"Sir:—In my capacity as Vice Consul for Spain, I have the honor today to enter a formal protest with the Hawaiian Government against the constant violations of neutrality in this harbor, while actual war exists between Spain and the United States of America."

"Requesting you to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, I have the honor to be, sir

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"H. RENJES,

"Vice Consul for Spain."

"H. E. COOPER, ESQ., Minister of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., etc., Honolulu, H. I."

"Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, H. I., June 8, 1898.

"Sir:—In reply to your note of the 1st instant, I have the honor to say that owing to the intimate relations now existing between this country and the United States, this Government has not contemplated a proclamation of neutrality having reference to the present conflict between the United States and Spain; but on the contrary has tendered to the United States privileges and assistance, for which reason your protest can receive no further consideration than to acknowledge its receipt."

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"HENRY E. COOPER,

"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

"H. RENJES, ESQ., Vice Consul for Spain, Honolulu, H. I."

Postal Figures.

These are the latest Foreign Office figures on the Boys in Blue mail: Letters 7043, papers, 743, packages 48, post cards 49, books 8.

One package was a horn. This was left by a member of the band of the Oregon volunteer regiment. The man said he preferred a rifle and left the musicians here to go into one of the companies as a private.

Tatauia Gene.

The British schooner Tatauia which drifted in towards the Kan coast some time ago, sailed for her home in Tahiti yesterday morning. She was sent back in charge of Captain D. C. Cook, an old sea captain, well acquainted with the islands of the South Pacific.

Shadow of Herself

Stomach Was Too Weak to Retain Food

A Complete Cure Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Now Enjoying the Best of Health, With Digestion Perfect.

"My mother was subject to sick headaches and indigestion for over a year. She was unable to stand for any length of time, and was obliged to stay in a dark room as she could not bear the light. She had no appetite whatever and her stomach was so weak she could not retain what food she did eat. She also had severe pains in her head. She suffered so much that she became but the shadow of herself. One day I happened to read a testimonial about Hood's Sarsaparilla. It sounded so truthful!

I persuaded her to try this medicine. Before finishing the first bottle there was an improvement in her condition. She no longer threw up her food and her headache was not so severe. She took in all four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and several boxes of Hood's Pills and regained her weight. She is now enjoying the best of health. Her digestion is good and she can eat almost anything she wishes. She is 42 years old and says she feels as well as when she was 18. Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure in her case."

Mrs. MARY MARGARIE, Ironton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the best family cathartics. Easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SCORES THE BOARD

Health Items Cause Rep. McCandless to Criticize.

TALK ON APPROPRIATIONS

No Quorum in Senate—Summer School Item in—Hospitals Fare Well.

SENATE.

Ninety-eighth Day, June 9. Vice-President Kaunane occupied the chair. The roll was called and no quorum found present. Adjournment was then made to Friday.

HOUSE

On the item for the support of Summer School Rep. Atkinson said that the committee was of the opinion that the Summer School was not satisfactory. However, all arrangements had been made for a teacher from the States and, under such circumstances, it was necessary that the item should be passed. It was the opinion of the committee that more useful information could be conveyed by educators of the Islands who were acquainted with the conditions existing here. It stood to reason that such people would be of more value than people from abroad.

The House voted to pass the item as recommended by the committee.

When the items, under the head of the Board of Health came up for consideration, Rep. McCandless arose and protested against the expenses of the Board of Health. That department was one of the loosest in the Government. Money was being spent for the purpose of sending men to China, Japan and Australia. Money was being indiscriminately spent. It was not right and it should be stopped.

Just here there was a call for the Attorney General, but it was learned that he had gone to Maui.

Rep. McCandless again arose and referred to the junketing trips of members of the Board of Health. Rep. Wilder answered this, stating that the trips made by members of the Board had been made in the interest of the public, which would certainly feel the benefit. Definite objects had been set forth in the trips referred to. The department should not be hampered in any way as the information obtained by it was of the utmost importance in the matter of health on the Islands.

Rep. Gear, as chairman of the Finance Committee, explained that the item, "General Expenses, \$10,000," was made up of thousands of smaller items. The committee had made very careful investigation. The money was necessary to the proper carrying on of the work of the department. Rep. McCandless had referred to junketing trips. A careful investigation would show that each of the trips made was in the interest of the public.

The item, "Support and maintenance of Hospitals, \$10,000," was raised to \$16,000, this with the idea of bringing all the hospitals under one head.

Rep. Richards moved to strike out the item, "Free system of removing garbage, \$10,000." The Government should not come into competition with private parties. Reps. Gear and Loebenstein were both against this.

Rep. Pogue was of the same opinion as Rep. Richards.

The item of \$10,000 for street cleaning passed as in the bill.

The item of \$12,000 for support of non-leprous children of lepers passed without a murmur; as did the item of \$180,000 for segregation, support and treatment of lepers.

The item for Kalaupapa store was raised to \$25,000. All the money taken in at the store will come in as Government realizations.

Insane Asylum, \$32,500, and electric light plant at the same place, \$2,600, passed.

Home for non-leprous children of leprous parents, \$5,000, passed.

Rep. Loebenstein read a report of the Committee on Public Lands recommending an item of \$5,000 for the macadamizing of River street, between King and Vineyard streets. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation Bill.

The House then adjourned for the day.

KAHULUI WINS.

Hawaiian Commercial Company Suffers Defeat.

The Supreme Court endorses the opinion of the Circuit Court here in the rather famous case of the Hawaiian Commercial Company against the Kahului Railway Company. Justice Frear makes the ruling in plain terms and there is concurrence by Justice

Whiting and Judge W. L. Stanley sitting in place of the Chief Justice. The whole matter is made clear in the following from the record of the Supreme Court:

"Defendant had long been in undisputed possession of a railroad track over complainant's land; complainant, having long maintained a private railroad track to its warehouse near defendant's track, recently extended its track across defendant's track and then brought a bill in equity to enjoin defendant from tearing up the newly laid track, to command defendant to quit the land on which its own track was laid, to declare this track a fixture and for damages for continuing trespasses, relying for equity upon 'irreparable injury,' want of a 'plain, adequate and speedy remedy at law' and 'multiplicity of suits.' Held, the bill was properly dismissed on demurrer." The decree appealed from, dismissing the bill with costs, is affirmed. A. S. Hartwell for complainant; Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

IS MOVING ALONG

Red Cross Society Preparing for Service.

Will Be Ready for Next Expedition. Headquarters—Needs—The Blue Ribbon Benefit.

Following are the committees, so far as formed, of the Hawaiian Red Cross Society. Many names will yet be added:

Finance—Mrs. S. M. Damon, chairman; Mrs. W. H. Rice, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey and Mrs. C. M. Cooke.

Commissary—Mrs. Andrew J. Fulper, chairman; Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. John Lucas and Mrs. J. A. Gilman.

Visiting—Mrs. A. F. Judd, chairman; Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. W. W. Hall and Mrs. Corbett.

Flower—Mrs. J. S. Walker, chairman; Mrs. W. P. Boyd, Mrs. C. A. Brown and Miss Dottie Wildfield.

Nurses Corps—Mrs. C. B. Wood, chairman; Mrs. C. Du Roi, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Mrs. T. J. King, Mrs. Wm. Wall, Mrs. Ulrich Thompson, Mrs. Gulick and Miss Paumi Judd.

Sewing—Mrs. Jordan, chairman; Mrs. Lee, Mrs. O. C. Swain, Mrs. A. S. Humphries, Mrs. Lampert, Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mrs. A. V. Gear, Mrs. De La Vergne, Mrs. O. E. Graham and Miss Fanning.

Entertainment—Mrs. B. M. Ballou, chairman; Mrs. Charles Carter, Mrs. Russell Walbridge, Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder, Mrs. Howard Humphries, Mrs. James Spencer, Mrs. Hermann Focke, Miss Stansbury and Miss Paton.

Correspondence will be opened with the purpose of effecting a union with the International Organization. There is a Red Cross at San Francisco that looks after the troops now massing at that place for voyage to Manila. The Honolulu ladies of the Red Cross only regret now that the organization was not in existence when the first expedition en route to Manila was here. It is learned that quite a number of men could have been given attention that would have been very valuable. It is now proposed to have the sick men ashore while the ships are being coaled and cleaned. In nineteen cases out of twenty a man who has been ill on the way down will go forward from here entirely recovered if he can have a day or two of treatment in town.

It is the intention of the ladies of the society to be careful with such funds as they may have. Some money will be needed. The attention of the public is called to the Red Cross boxes about town and all are reminded that the smallest sum will help. Other donations that will be acceptable will be bedding, towels, netting, flannel, sewing material. All these may be sent to Mrs. A. Fuller. The thoughtful effort of all ladies interested is solicited.

Life membership in the Red Cross Society has been placed at \$10.

The first outside work of the ladies who are enlisted under the banner of the Red Cross will be to sell 1,000 tickets for the Cyclomere Blue Ribbon race meet and to sell tickets for the benefit baseball game.

At the meeting held Wednesday afternoon various plans were discussed. The offer of the Blue Ribbon Cyclomere meet was accepted with warmest thanks of Bruce Waring & Co., and the gentlemen who have volunteered to ride. The Regiments and Honolulu have offered to play a benefit ball game for the Red Cross fund and this will be accepted. Colonel Allen was thanked for the offer of the use of a room in the Masonic Temple, but the present headquarters place was considered to be better adapted.

Red Cross headquarters will be in the new Irwin building of lower Nuuanu street, near Merchant, instead of in the Masonic Temple. Rooms in the upper floor have been fitted. Furnishings were secured by Mrs. A. Fuller and Mrs. F. R. Day. Everything required for the outfitting of the place was cheerfully given by merchants.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are today its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A PROTEST IS IN

Architects Complain Concerning New School Buildings.

MATTER REFERRED TO MINISTER

Appointments and Applications. Vacations—The Teachers and Summer School.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, Deputy Inspector Gibson, Prof. Alexander, Chas. Hopkins and H. M. von Holt.

Mrs. Frasher of the Beretania school was granted a life diploma while Miss Taner and Miss Anna Sorenson of the Royal school were granted life certificate.

The application of Miss Duncan for a Hawaiian certificate was referred to the Committee on Examinations.

The plans for the proposed new school buildings in Honolulu were referred to. A protest from Ripley and Dickey against the opening up again of bids, was read. The matter was left with Minister Cooper to make up the points in the plans and submit them to the Board at the next meeting.

The resignation of Miss Kate Howland was accepted and Miss E. C. Lyons was appointed in her place.

Superintendent Needham of the Reform school was granted a two months' leave of absence. His substitute will be paid for by the Department.

An application from Chas. K. Hyde for a position as a school teacher in Puna was referred to the Teachers' Committee.

The Commissioners ordered the printing of 500 copies of a course in plain sewing to be used in the public schools.

The matter of summer school was brought up for consideration. President Cooper stated that the committee of the Legislature had come very near to striking out the appropriation for a summer school on the say-so of a large number of teachers in the city. The appropriation had a very narrow escape. Minister Cooper stated that it was a great mistake on the part of the teachers to hold aloof when there was any grievance to be presented. They should complain directly to the Board.

Mrs. Dillingham stated that the Honolulu teachers, the ones who are said to have made complaints about the summer school to the Legislative committee, were the very ones who did not attend the school. Most of them went away from the city during the summer.

Deputy Inspector Gibson asked if it were not a good thing to start a course in agriculture in the Normal school next year. Such men as Mr. Crawley could be arranged with to give lectures at the school. President Cooper stated that he would rather see practical demonstration than lectures. There was general approval of the plan by the members of the Board.

Prof. Alexander said the lessons should begin with the teachers. President Cooper observed that Mr. Clark, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, was a good man for demonstration.

At 4:30 p. m. the meeting adjourned.

CHURCH WEDDING.

Central Union Crowded for the Benner-Barnum Nuptials.

There was a church wedding last evening and Central Union was thronged. The bride was Maude Louise Barnum, who has been a teacher at Kawaiahae Seminary and the groom was Edwin Benner, a young man of sterling worth holding a position with Castle & Cooke. The ceremony was at 8 o'clock. It was performed by Rev. D. P. Birnie, with Rev. Mr. Brown of Oakland, Calif., assisting. The wedding party at the altar included the mother of the bride, the bride upon the arm of J. B. Atherton, the groom and these ushers: Frank Atherton, Frank Armstrong, Edward Dekum, Percy Bond, Mr. Beckwith.

The music was by a choir of Hawaiian girls from Kawaiahae Seminary and Prof. Vandley and Ingalls. Preceding the wedding party out of the church were two little maids dropping flowers on the route. The decorations, placed under the direction of Mrs. J. B. Atherton, were very pretty. The audience stood as the party left the church. During the reception following the church ceremony numerous and sincere congratulations were offered. Mr. and Mrs. Benner have a very large circle of friends in Honolulu. A number of fine presents were sent to the couple.

A Great Sufferer from General Debility and Weakness Says

DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA SAVED HER LIFE.

We give below a testimonial from Mrs. M. Ocknell of Hilo, So. Australia, who also sends us her portrait:



"Some two years ago I was suffering from general debility, weakness, etc., and was so ill that I thought I never would be well again. I had the advice of two medical men and took much medicine, but I derived no good whatever. My husband was telling me how very ill I was and this friend told him to get for me

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

He did so and I took three bottles. I felt a great deal better. I continued taking it and in all I took eight bottles and was able to resume my household duties as well as to work. I feel sure that Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the means of saving my life. I strongly recommend it to anyone who is suffering as I did and if they will only persevere in its use I feel positive it will cure them."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. Hopp & Co. hold a talk on quality repairing and upholstering.

E. O. Hall & Son carry a full assortment of oils for every conceivable use.

There are still Boys in Blue papers at this office. They may be had all ready for mailing.

The Hilo papers say that Rev. J. A. Cruzan has accepted the call to the Foreign Church at that place.

Judge Perry will go to San Francisco on the Ocotilla this month. He will be gone until the latter part of July.

A meeting was held at Hilo, June 4, to arrange for celebration of July 4. The call was made by the American Consul.

Some members of the Board of Health suggest that the Government have a steamer of its own for Molokai business.

Garner Wilder says that Hilo people object to the projected electric or steam transit lines taking over public roads or streets.

Objection has been made to the Hilo running horse "J. R." under the claim that the animal is not island bred, as stated by the owner and nominator.

Warrants have been issued from the Circuit Court lodging the charge of smuggling against the captain of the schooner Labrador and some men of the crew.

Members of the Committee of 100 and many citizens are protesting vigorously against the refusal of the Tram Company to make an excursion rate for the Boys in Blue.

Ellis Long has attained his majority and Guardian F. A. Schaefer will soon transfer control of the young man's interests, which are quite extensive both as to cash and lands.

Mr. Harker, teacher of chemistry at the High School, has the war fever. A number of young men of the city are arranging their affairs so as to be able to leave with some expedition to Manila.

San Francisco advices of the 28th, said that the next fleet of transports would leave that place for Manila in "about 12 days." Many people here do not expect vessels till after the 20th.

E. B. McClanahan has been admitted to practice before the law courts of this Republic. The new attorney came here recently from the States. He is a graduate of the Chicago Law University.

John Ouderkirk has secured the contract for building a large new coal storage house for the United States Government at this port. The location is near the fish market. The building will cost \$7,733 and is to be completed in three weeks.

The land owners along the Government road, leading to Koko Head are rebuilding stone fences on both sides of the road. What is needed now is the building of a new road out from Paul Isenberg's ranch.

The Hitchcock-Dixon nuptials will take place at high noon a week from Thursday. The honeymoon will be spent here. After a short stay in the city it is the intention of Mr. Hitchcock to go to his pretty home in Oahu to live.

Miss Carrie E. Wright and Judge Chas. F. Peterson will be married next week at the home of the bride's father, Senator J. N. Wright, near Independence Park. The wedding is to be a private one, only members of the family being invited.

There will arrive on the bark S. N. Castle from California in a few days, seventy head of fine large mules. It might be a good thing to keep this in mind. See advertisement in this morning's paper. B. T. McCullough is the owner of the mules.

Commissioner of Agriculture Byron O. Clark, is making preparations for the erection of a family home at Pearl City where his gardens are now situated. As soon as this is finished his

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	June 15	PERU	June 19
DELPHIC	June 25	COPTIC	June 19
PERU	July 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	June 23
COPTIC	July 14	GALIC	July 3
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 23	CITY OF Peking	July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Makana, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Tuesday...June 21*Tuesday...Aug. 2
Friday...July 1*Friday...Aug. 12
Tuesday...July 12*Tuesday...Aug. 23
*Friday...July 23*Friday...Sept. 2

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m. touching at Laupahoehoe, Makana, Kaula and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday...June 17*Friday...July 29
Tuesday...June 28*Tuesday...Aug. 9
Friday...July 8*Friday...Aug. 19
Tuesday...July 19*Tuesday...Aug. 30

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Kahului, Hana, Maunaloa and Kilauea, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of \$5 per cent.

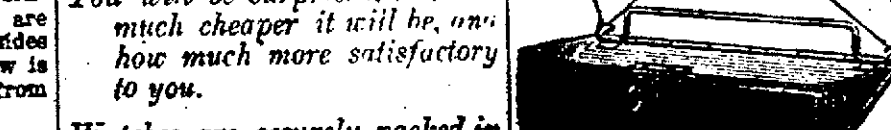
C. L. WRIGHT, President.

G. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 2 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 51 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2.

Isles. Price \$150.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

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THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

WAS NOT SO MUCH DELEGATES MEET

Expenses of Last Week's Big Time Not \$4,000.

ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

The Commissary Was Careful. Plans for the Future. Government Aid.

Never did so many people have so much good time on the same amount of money as the returns on life in Honolulu last week show. All that seething, whirling, continuous round of pleasure, with the entertainment generous and lavish in every way, cost less than \$4000. With the sum used (about \$3800), there was made happy and satisfied nearly 3000 guests of the city. Those to whom hospitality was extended included the first United States expedition to Manila, the officers and crew of the U. S. Cruiser Charleston and the officers and crew of the U. S. Gunboat Bennington. And several hundreds of town people participated in the open house feasting. Capt. Ashley, Chairman of the Commissary Committee, says that about 5200 meals were served the day of the luau in the Executive Building grounds.

Capt. Ashley suggests planning a little differently for the next picnic and has about the same line of campaign made out by Mrs. Fuller, who represents the ladies in the field of action for giving soldiers en route to Manila a good meal here. The scheme for next time is to have a distinct and separate reservation for the tables, with the base of supplies in the center. Some paid waiters will be used. It is expected that the food will be so served that those eating can dispense with knives and forks. Wooden plates will be used and coffee will be served in mugs. The ladies have offered to make mango pies and these will be very acceptable. John Emmelhuth will provide free of charge a suitable range for use at the base of supplies on the lawn.

E. F. Dillingham reported that he pays Mr. Nolte \$150 as part subscription and the further sum of the cost of 200 dozen of soda. Mr. Nolte deducts \$25 from his bill to the committee.

Dr. M. E. Grossman, chairman of the entertainment committee has asked for \$995 to pay bills and Mr. Hoogs, chairman of the committee on grounds and decoration has spent less than \$100. Capt. Ashley spent about \$2500 and has \$300 worth of material remaining. These gentlemen have been warmly congratulated on their economical management. Dr. Grossman wishes the beach resorts giving free use of places to Boys in Blue to be supplied with towels. This will be done.

After considerable discussion at a meeting yesterday, the Executive Committee of the Big 100 voted to appoint a committee of three to interview the Cabinet and request the Ministry to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation of \$10,000 to assist in the expense of entertainment of the Boys in Blue. The committee consists of Jas. B. Atherton, Dr. C. B. Wood and Andrew Brown.

The executive committee proposes to be very careful and to be business like in the expenditure of funds. Hereafter no bills will be considered in any way unless contracted by a committee chairman. The executive committee meeting yesterday was for more than an hour and was well attended. Geo. W. Smith presided. Jas. A. Kennedy resigned the secretaryship and Ed. Towse was selected to fill the vacancy. The adjournment was to the call of the chair, Mr. Baldwin and others believing that plans for the future should not be settled upon finally till all reports from last week's operations were at hand.

Companies United.

The Japan Mail says: The association of the different Japanese emigration companies has been practically effected. The chief officers of the various companies have been holding their general meeting at the Imperial Hotel since the 28th ult., and on Saturday important resolutions were passed, and signed on behalf of the Oriental Joint Stock Emigration Co., the Japanese Emigration Co. of Hiroshima, Ltd., Kissa Emigration Co., the Japan Emigration Co. of Osaka, the Kosei Emigration Co., Ltd., Kumamoto joint-stock Emigration Co., Morioka Emigration Co., and the Emigration Co. of Tokyo. A deputation has waited on the Vice-Minister of the Foreign Department. Mr. T. Huga, M. A., was elected President of the Association.

Annual Convention of Y. P. S. C. E.

Officers Elected for the Year. Banner Goes to Kawaiaha Society.

The annual convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Islands was held Tuesday in Kawaiaha church.

The sunrise prayer meeting at 6:15 was led by Mr. Southwick. He chose for his subject, "Filled with the Spirit of Christ." He spoke of the necessity of our being filled with the Spirit of Christ, namely with the love of Christ which would manifest itself in our daily lives and in our efforts to win souls and bring those around us to Christ. After the meeting was thrown open the time was well taken up with testimony and prayer.

The meeting in the evening opened with a song service at 7:15. There were seats reserved in the body of the house for the different societies in the city. The other young people's societies were also invited.

After a prayer by Rev. A. V. Soares, the secretary Miss Emma Ai read the annual report telling of the growth and welfare of the societies on the different Islands.

The following officers were then elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Southwick; Vice-President for Oahu, Mr. Naone; Cor. Sec., Miss Emma Ai; Vice-President for Kauai, Rev. Jno. M. Lydgate; Vice-President for Maui, Rev. J. M. Lewis; Vice-President for Hawaii, Miss Esther Lyman.

The banner which the delegates from these Islands carried over to the convention last year was presented to the Kawaiaha Church Society for having gained the largest number of new members during the past year. A year ago there were only 41 members in the society, today there are 95. The banner was covered with badges which the delegates had given them last year.

The new song written to the tune of Hawaii Poni was sung. Mr. Lyle A. Dickey, the president for the past year then gave a short address. He spoke of C. E. standing for out and out service and consecration to do the Master's will and he urged that each and every one should strive to carry out their pledge faithfully. After a song and the collection, Rev. D. P. Birnie gave an address. He spoke of the Christian Endeavor society being formed for the help of the church. That the societies should try and help the church and pastor in every possible way. There were two ways in particular where they could help. First by attending the Wednesday evening prayer meetings, joining in the singing and taking part, and second in attending the Sunday evening service, and being on hand early to welcome strangers into the church.

After a song, Rev. J. M. Ezera spoke in Hawaiian. He gave two illustrations to bring out our need of Christ and the necessity of following closely in his footsteps. A chain of prayer followed closing with the hymn "More Love to thee O Christ."

Eleven societies answered to the roll call, either by a song or a verse of Scripture. The meeting closed with one verse of "God be with you till we meet again" and the Mizpah Benediction "The Lord watch between me and thee while we are absent one from another."

"There's no use in talking," says W. H. Broadwell, druggist, La Cygne, Kas., "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy does the work. After taking medicines of my own preparation and those of others I took a dose of Chamberlain's and it helped me; a second dose cured me. Candidly and conscientiously I can recommend it as the best thing on the market." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A. M. Wilson of Waikanae, in the Island of Hawaii, and T. O. Wilson of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, of the Republic of Hawaii, have become co-partners for the purpose of carrying on the business of a coffee plantation and the development of the same; that the firm name of said co-partnership is Wilson and Wilson, and the place of business is at Oahu in the said Island of Hawaii.

Dated Honolulu, June 8, 1898.
WILDER, WISE & WAKEFIELD,
Attorneys for A. M. Wilson and T. O. Wilson.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Gardner K. Wilder, W. S. Wise and F. M. Wakefield, all of Hilo, in the Island and Republic of Hawaii, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the practice of Law and of engaging in a general real estate and insurance business; that the firm name of the said partnership is Wilder, Wise and Wakefield, and that the place of business is at Hilo in the Republic of Hawaii.

Dated Hilo, June 8, 1898.
GARDNER K. WILDER,
W. S. WISE,
F. M. WAKEFIELD.
1895-21

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

In re the application of Kela Kaka Marquez, for an order empowering her to make contracts, etc.

Kela Kaka Marquez, having applied to this Court for an order granting and empowering her to convey and dispose of her property and to make contracts under seal, during the absence of her husband, and other relief as more particularly appears in the petition on file in this cause:

It is hereby ordered that all persons having interest in any of her said property or desiring to be heard upon her said application, do and appear before said Court at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, on Friday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1898, and show cause, if any they have, why the order prayed for in said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, June 6, 1898.
By the Court,
P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

1875-71

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles W. Day, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Joanna V. Day, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, and notice is hereby given that Friday, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, June 7, 1898.
By the Court,
P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

1875-87

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles H. Wetmore, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Frances M. Wetmore and Henry Deacon, having been filed: Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, July 5th, A. D. 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, at Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, June 3, 1898.
By the Court,
DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk.

1875-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting: You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

1867-3ms

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executor of the will of Achi Keakamahana Akau, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present their claims, duly certified, at the office of William O. Smith, Merchant street, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Executor of will of Achi K. Akau, deceased.
Honolulu, June 7, 1898.
1875-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of James Adams Martin, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same to the undersigned at South Hilo, Hawaii, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

RUFUS A. LYMAN, SR.,
Administrator with will annexed, Estate of James Adams Martin.
1875-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Samuel Pupuh of Kaupo, Maui, to W. R. Castle, Trustee of Honolulu, Oahu, dated December 30, 1890, recorded Liber 122, page 31: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, at noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 3, 1898.
W. R. CASTLE,
Trustee Mortgagee.

1793-41F

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of that certain parcel of land situate in Kaupo, Maui, containing 49 43-100 acres described in R. P. 1823 to Kawika, duly conveyed to said mortgagee by deed of Nawaaholo in 1887, recorded in Liber 130, page 32; also said mortgagee's house, furniture and fixtures in Hana, Maui, use or to be used as a butcher shop.

1793-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kananoho (k) of Waialeale, Koolau-poko, Oahu, to T. H. Gibson of Honolulu, Oahu, dated September 28, 1898, recorded Liber 119, page 94: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, at noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 3, 1898.
T. H. GIBSON,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

A certain lot of 5 3-10 acres situate in Luanui, Kailua, Koolau-poko, Oahu, set forth in R. P. 936 to Kekaha no Keolewa now occupied by mortgagee or whereof he is sole heir at law.

1793-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Morris Kahak Keohokalo of Honolulu, Oahu, to George L. Desha of said Honolulu, dated May 28, 1889, recorded Liber 114, page 474, duly assigned to W. R. Castle, dated June 20th, 1887: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, at noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, May 30, 1898.
W. R. CASTLE,
Assignee Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All the undivided five-eighths of said mortgage, M. Kahak Keohokalo, in those certain premises situate at Kiolakaa and Puahu, Kau, Hawaii, and being the same premises granted to Manunu by Royal Patent 2573, containing an area of 104 1-10 acres.

1793-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Hannah Markham and George Markham, her husband of Honolulu, Oahu, to W. R. Castle, Trustee of said Honolulu, dated February 12, 1895, recorded Liber 151, page 408: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, at noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 3, 1898.
W. R. CASTLE,
Trustee Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kaulaopalea in Kailua, Oahu, containing an area of 47-100 of an acre and being Apapa 1 of R. P. 1495 on L. C. A. 1208 to Kamahamala who conveyed to Kuba by deed dated December 10, 1878, and recorded in Liber 56, on page 448, and the same was by him conveyed to mortgagee, Hannah Markham, by deed dated March 14, 1892, and recorded in Liber 136, on page 481.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. W. L. McGuire and Lapillo of Honolulu, Oahu, to W. R. Castle, Trustee of said Honolulu, dated July 25, 1898, recorded Liber 118, page 149: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, at noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 3, 1898.
W. R. CASTLE,
Trustee Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of those two certain parcels of land situate in Pilihamo, Waikiki, Oahu, containing an area of about 2 41-100 acres, being the same premises set forth to Kaakau in a certain deed of Partition between Kaakau and others of the premises set forth in R. P. 4932 to Huiliuau recorded in Liber 15, page 365, and said mortgagee, Lapillo is sole heir of said Kaakau, and in possession of said premises.

1793-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Akelekele and J. M. Napulou, her husband of Paia, Island of Maui, to A. Vernon of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, dated July 26, 1883, recorded Liber 80, page 407: notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, at noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 3, 1898.
A. VERNON,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. All those premises at Wailuku, Waialeale, Maui, described in R. P. 6434, L. C. A. 4064 to Kaawa, 1.38 acres conveyed to J. M. Napulou by deed recorded in Liber 81, page 304.
2. All those premises described in R. P. 5590, L. C. A. 4404, Apapa 1, 54-100 acres conveyed to Akelekele Napulou by deed recorded in Liber 81, page 303.
3. All those premises described in R. P. 2249, L. C. A. 8468 to Kamakala, Apapa 1, Mahele I and II, 8.58 acres.

1793-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 31st day of December, 1896, made by Ellen P. Clark, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands to the Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd., a Hawaiian Corporation, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 166, pages 241, 242 and 243, said Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd., corporation, intends to foreclose the same for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: non-payment of interest when due. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the land, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

"All and singular the real property on Lihia street in Honolulu, described as follows, to wit: that portion of the land awarded by Royal Patent, No. 5554, Land Commission Award, numbered 9069, issued to Kanelelele, and of the same premises that were conveyed to Charles W. Clark by S. P. Kalama, by deed dated May 5th, 1863, and recorded in Liber 18, page 354 devised to said mortgagee by said Charles W. Clark, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the east corner at the north side of Lihia street and running N. 45 deg. 30 min., Magnetic, 81.2 feet along Palapa; N. 25 deg. 15 min., Magnetic 28.4 feet along Palapa, thence offset toward Ewa 125 feet to north edge of Auwal; S. 87 deg. 30 min. W., Magnetic 60.1 feet along north side of Auwal and Heleia; N. 57 deg. 15 min. W., Magnetic 42.7 feet along same; S. 45 deg. 30 min. E., Magnetic 109 feet along makai portion of R. P. 5554 sold to C. Brown, to Lihia street; thence N. 28 deg. 45 min. E., Magnetic 78.6 feet along north side of Lihia street to initial point and containing an area of 18-100 of an acre.
Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

ESTATE OF S. G. WILDER, LTD.

For further particulars apply to KINNEY & BALLOU, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, May 16, 1898.
1898-41F

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Sleeves, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilted Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Outfitters, Furnery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Viennese and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

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In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

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Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceania and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted safe in the back and all kind of complaints. Free from Mercury. Retained upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4c. 10c. each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lippincott and Midland Counties Drug Company, London, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

OF THE RACERS

Big Field of Good Horses Will
Start on Saturday.

W. WOOD AND LOUPE, STARS

Will Make Pace Warm-Entries
Closed—Only One Event Failed to
Fill—Some Crack Runners.

The entries are all in and the program of events as mapped out by the Executive Committee of the Jockey Club will be presented Saturday with the single exception of the Merchants' Purse for trotters and pacers in the 2:50 class. Tom Hollinger's Pennywawa was the only horse entered. As the rules require three horses to enter and two horses to start, Secretary John S. Walker was obliged to call the event off. It has been the presumption all along that John Ouderkrirk would enter Boswell, Jr., and that Mr. Decker would start Madchen. Mr. Ouderkrirk informed Secretary Walker yesterday that he had sold Boswell, Jr., to Dr. Day and for that reason would not enter him.

William Cunningham did not enter Our Boy in the free for all trotting race. Colonel Cornwell's W. Wood, William Wolter's Loupe and Norton's Creole are entered, however, and a fine race is anticipated. Wood and Loupe are new blood. The former has a record of 2:07. He is by Steinway, dam Ramona. Loupe has gone a mile in 2:09. He was sired by John Seven Oaks. Some horsemen are surprised that Our Boy remained out. They say they have watched the horse's workout and insist that he is in much better condition than any of his competitors. Good work is expected of Creole. He is in better trim now than ever before and has worked out a mile in 2:20.

Besides W. Wood, Colonel Cornwell's string includes Venus, Garterline and Red Pike, all runners. Venus is by Verano out of Belinda and is entered for the one-half and three-quarter mile dashes.

Garterline is a promising 2-year old and is sired by Imported Golden Garter and out of Lallo. She will go in the one mile and a quarter race. Red Pike was bred in Kentucky and will go for the Rosita Challenge Cup, won by John Cummins' horse in 1:45. Red Pike's sire was George Kinney and dam, Entreaty.

Mr. William Wolters has entered several horses besides Loupe. They include Flora G., a trotter, by Altoona, and Royalist and Fashion, both runners. Flora G. has gone a mile in 2:24. She will compete for honors in the 2:25 class. Fashion and Royalist are full brothers and are of the Senator Stanford stock. The dam was Fama.

George Rodiek has entered his noble little animal, Antidote, who won honors at last year's meet but was not given the purse because his jockey, who was a native, neglected to weigh out. Antidote is not in the pink of condition this year.

J. R. Wilson, of Hilo, has entered his running horse, "J. R.," in all free for all events. J. R. is sired by Ironwood. Dickey Davis and Willie Lucas have entered the splendid animal Amarino, an Island bred horse, in all running races for Hawaiian horses. Amarino is by Kealia and out of Amadine. Sympathetic's Last, belonging to Gus Schuman, will go for the one mile and a quarter. This speedy horse won this event last year.

Magnet, by Shenandoah, and out of Angie A. and Confederate by Shenandoah and out of Lady Daniels, are both booked by Frank Halstead of Waialua. It was claimed that Magnet was "doped" by someone last year. Sans Souci is a new runner that was entered by J. Gibson. Sans Souci's sire is Shannon. He will go in the half mile event.

Decker's Corabel, a two-year old runner by Elmore, will start. Winfield, the "missionary runner," will start from Decker's stables.

Watermelon Joe has been entered in the 2:30 trotting class by McDonald. McDonald has also booked Telephone, by Prince Dexter, in the 2:25 class. McCandless' Irish Lassie and Jim Quinn's Violin are in the 2:25 class. Irish Lassie is already a big favorite. Norton's beautiful Directress will compete for honors in the 2:30 class. Gerster, by General Washington, will also go in this class.

Iron Works Removal.

The first actual work in the direction of removing the Honolulu Iron Works to Kakaako is about to be undertaken. There is a call for bids for filling in part of the extensive site in the section of the city indicated. The news

that the plant was to leave its present site was given in this paper some months ago. The new place will be compact and will be enclosed. Extensive additions will be made to the establishment, including, very likely, a modern dry dock. At present the company is running its establishment day and night full time.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

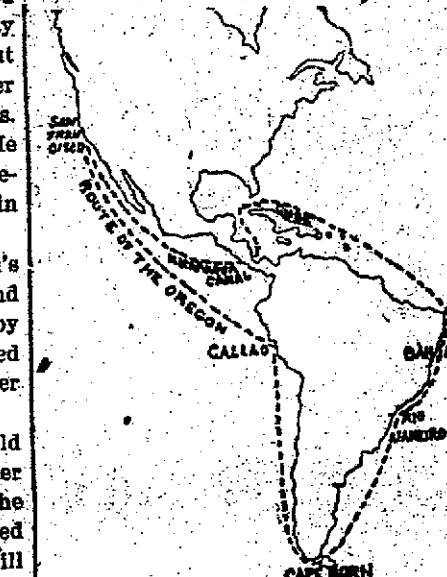
A Creditable Display is to Be Sent on to Omaha.

From 2 to 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon, the offices of the Board of Education will be thrown open to people interested to view the educational exhibit which it is proposed shall be sent to the Omaha exhibition. The schools of this city particularly, as well as a few on the Islands of Maui and Hawaii, have contributed to the exhibit.

There are already at the offices of the Board of Education quite a number of specimens from the schools of the city. These consist of writing, language work, map drawing, sewing, manual work, etc. One piece by Wai Kuni of the Kaula school is particularly worthy of notice. This is a map of the districts of the various islands a specimen of what that district produces. For instance, over Kona on the Island of Hawaii, is a coffee bean while over the sugar producing districts are small plants of sugar. Just one phial of sugar is placed over the Island of Kauai. On Nihaui is a bit of wool. The map is really a creditable piece of work.

A Sermon in a Map.

The war in Atlantic waters has dragged on account of the uncertainty as to the movements of the Spanish Cape Verde Squadron. That uncertainty has existed in a large part because of the doubt whether the squadron would go to Porto Rico or would



try to intercept the Oregon on her voyage up the coast of Brazil.

If the Nicaragua canal had been in operation the Oregon and Marietta, instead of creeping up the coast of South America, would have been at Key West before the declaration of war.

Mohican on the Way.

It comes from the Bennington that the U. S. S. Mohican was to leave San Francisco for this port on June 2. She is expected here, then, on Saturday or Sunday next. The plan is understood to be for the Mohican to relieve the Bennington. The gunboat is to go with all possible speed to Mare Island. After being overhauled she will go out as convoy to one of the transport fleets for Manila. The Mohican is to be in time relieved by the monitor Monterey.

On Time to Buy.

In the Board of Health meeting yesterday, President Smith wondered if the present was a good time to solicit tenders for supplies for the ensuing six months. He remarked on the nervousness and unsettled condition of the market in staples, especially flour and canned goods. Dr. C. B. Wood responded at once that in his opinion it was best to buy without delay, as the market manifested a decided upward tendency.

WHEEL RECORD BROKEN.

DENVER, May 24.—Dasey, Sellzer and Russell, riding a triplet, broke the world's record for one mile at Denver Wheel Club Park. The quarters were reeled off in 0:23, 0:50 3-5, 1:09 and 1:46 1-5. The former record was held by Johnson, Mertens and Kiser, who made the mile in 1:46 2-5.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the State was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered. My physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

ON NEUTRALITY

Thurston Writes of Hawaii's Attitude to U.S.

Should This Government Make Declaration—Effect on Annexation.

Washington, May 23, 1898.
EDITOR ADVERTISER:—That you are editorially advocating that Hawaii should proclaim neutrality, as between Spain and the United States, and I understand that some others who have professed to believe in annexation are doing the same thing.

I make no insinuation against the honesty of those who would do this thing, but as to those who profess annexation principles, I challenge their judgment and their singleness of purpose.

They claim that Hawaii is still an independent country and should act strictly as such.

They claim that if the United States wants to use Hawaii, it lies within its power to secure that use by immediate annexation; that we should allow no more privileges to America than to Spain; and that if we maintain this position it will force the United States to act.

It is idle to discuss whether Hawaii is technically independent. The world knows that five years ago we founded a government "to exist until union with the United States" was accomplished; that we have since "sighed and delivered" the little deeds, and that all that remains to complete the transaction is acceptance by the United States.

Everything that Hawaii can do to make it American territory has been done.

If fear of Spain is at the bottom of your policy, enough has already been done by Hawaii to entitle Spain to attack us, on the same principle that she would capture a cruiser which had been offered to the United States, and was on the voyage there. Such a craft would make a sorry argument against capture, on the ground that she had not yet succeeded in getting into port.

The trouble with you is that you are ready to take all the benefits of American connection as long as there is no danger in sight; but if Spain should appear on the scene you want to be able to put on a look of righteous impartiality, and say "We ain't doing nothing," we're strictly neutral! When Spain answers by reaching around and pulling the annexation treaty and the Hawaiian Senate ratification thereof, out of President Dooley's coat tail pockets, I can think of no appropriate simile except the historic picture of the darkey, with chickens' heads, tails and legs appearing through various portions of his clothing, who answers the farmers charge of larceny with the indignant inquiry, "Who done stole yo' chickens?"

If we are prepared to withdraw our annexation proposition, well and good; a declaration of neutrality would then be in order; but as long as we allow our offer of annexation to stand, we must take the incidental inconveniences as well as the benefits attaching to this admittedly anomalous status. That there are benefits as well as inconveniences, is demonstrated by the fact that but for the negotiation of the annexation treaty last summer the Reciprocity Treaty would certainly have been abrogated, or so modified as to have left little benefit to Hawaii.

Aside from the technical position of Hawaii, and the practical view which Spain might take of the matter, a declaration of neutrality by Hawaii at this stage, under present conditions, would be an act bordering on imbecility, for any one who favors the annexation policy.

This country is under the strain of war. This produces a nervous tension of feeling which takes seriously matters which ordinarily would pass unnoted. For example, although France has committed no overt act, intense feeling has been created here, simply by the tone of a part of the French press which is friendly to Spain, resulting in the passage of numerous resolutions by American organizations, boycotting French products, and in serious hostility to any appropriation for an American exhibit to the Paris fair of 1900.

The newspaper reports of the friendly attitude of the Hawaiian Government, and its willingness to allow privileges to the United States, have produced a most kindly feeling here, which we hope to reap the benefits of. Technically right or practically wrong, a Hawaiian declaration of neutrality would be looked upon here, as a slap in the face; as an indication of fair weather friendship.

As for withholding privileges from the United States for the purpose of "bluffing" it into hastening its leisurely acceptance of the pending treaty, this people is not one which can be worked by a bluff, and the sooner any thought of securing action through such means is abandoned the better for every one who honestly favors annexation.

The waiting for action on our treaty is wearisome; there does not seem to be good reason for the delay; but we know the history of such movements and the cumbersome nature of American legislation before we can act. There existed no reason in 1893, in favor of annexation, which is not fully as strong, if not stronger in 1898.

"All things come to him who waits." We are losing nothing by delay. Our cause was never so strong in the opinion of the people as it is today. All that we have got to do to succeed is to allow nothing in our conduct that stands in

the way of annexation; cultivate a patience that knows no weariness and a watchfulness that will take advantage of every opportunity.

Our opportunity now is to demonstrate by deed as well as word, that we appreciate the friendly treatment and enormous financial benefits which have been conferred upon us by the American people; and that no technicalities of law will be invoked against American interests in Hawaii, even though some American statesmen happen to occupy positions of authority which enable them temporarily to block the desire and intent of the Executive and a majority of both Houses of Congress and the American people. Annexation is in sight. A spirit of mercenary self-seeking; of selfishly trying to hide behind technicalities, may forever defeat it. Patience, persistence and a generous recognition of the obstacles to be met, and of disinterested support being given to our cause by thousands of Americans, will win that which we are striving for—"Union with the United States of America."

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

COMMENTS.

The Government has unreservedly abandoned neutrality. We publish Mr. Thurston's letter, however, as a valuable contribution to the history of these times.

As to "fear of Spain," it goes without saying that if the Spaniards had possessed a fleet in the Pacific near to us, and superior to the American fleet, neither the Government or Mr. Thurston would have been urgent to force this city to the risks of capture. The talk about fear is idle and unprofitable. Human nature is the same here as it is elsewhere.

Whether Hawaii is or is not an independent State, is purely a question of law. The United States and the European Powers so treat her.

As an individual, as an American, as an annexationist, we accept without reservation the abandonment of neutrality. How far, we the annexationists and the dominant power here, numbering a small percentage of the inhabitants have the right to push men, women and children, who largely outnumber us and do not agree with us, into the risks of war, however remote they may be, is quite another question. We may be unduly conservative. But we saw in 1861, the Secessionists of the South cruelly push the State of Virginia into rebellion, when the majority of her people were against secession. Men with our friend Thurston's temperament did it. The State was left a blighted wilderness.

Therefore, speaking for the entire nation, and abandoning our individual desires, we have felt that hastily committing the people of these Islands to a war policy was a serious question; however remote the danger, and that the moral responsibility of the Government was very grave.

Again, we have a treaty with Spain. This treaty solemnly provides for "conciliation and arbitration" in the event of disputes. We are not at war with Spain. With this treaty in full force, we suddenly tell her that we become the war ally of the United States. The Government and Mr. Thurston shout, "break that treaty! Who wants to keep a treaty with the wicked Spaniards? Bother arbitration! Who keeps a bargain he doesn't like? We don't want any sneaking moralists around who tell us that, under our Constitution, that treaty is now a law of the land."

At the same time, we are just as solemnly telling Japan that she has no business to break our laws, or impair our treaty with her.

The old darkey woman insisted on going to church although she had been convicted of stealing a chicken. "I ain't goin' to 'low no chicken to come 'tween me and de blessed Lord," she shouted.

So we shout: "No spanish treaty can come between us and annexation."

These considerations are not "popular" of course. When President Washington in 1793, vigorously maintained the neutrality of the United States during the war between England and France, the people were in favor of France, and a hurricane of hostile opinion struck the President. (Read Wheaton's International Law.) "What would you have done?" Mr. Thurston may ask. We reply: We would have left the whole matter in President McKinley's hands. He is a wise counsellor and doesn't lose his head.

But we have welcomed the Boys in Blue, and will welcome all that come. There is no question about that. Blood is thicker than water and one stands by his friends. We shall preach righteousness, even if we don't practice it.—THE EDITOR.

THEY PAID HIM HONOR.

Imposing Exercises at Funeral of Ensign Bagley.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 15.—The United States and North Carolina today paid noble tribute to the memory of the gallant Ensign Wort Bagley, the first officer killed in the war with Spain. Nothing approaching today's funeral pageant was ever seen here.

The body arrived late last night, was met by an escort from the First Regiment of volunteers, and taken to the home of Ensign Bagley's widowed mother, where a detail of troops kept constant guard. The scene at the home was mournful in the extreme, and the tender love of all classes of people for the dead was shown in a stream of callers and a wealth of floral tributes. The latter came from near and far, and it was significant that most of them were red, white and blue.

On the casket were the dead officer's chapeau and sword. There were flowers covered with a national flag.

by the Breckinridge family; seaweed and pander, from the people of Key West; flowers from Captain Chester, of the cruiser Cincinnati; porcelain flowers from the men of the torpedo boat Winslow; palms tied with the navy colors—orange and blue—sent by Miss Gertrude Phillips, of Washington, and a North Carolina flag of flowers from Savannah. There were scores of floral pieces from towns in North Carolina. At the doorway of the house was looped a national flag, with a crape streamer.

Assistant-Naval-Constructor Lieutenant Lawrence L. Adams came from the Norfolk navy yard to represent the Navy Department.

The body remained at the house until 2:30 this afternoon, when it was taken to the Capitol and placed in the rotunda. The rotunda was draped in the national and State colors.

The casket was, at 4:30 o'clock, removed from the rotunda and placed in front of the statue of Washington, where the exercises were held, in the presence of the family and the city clergy, and ten thousand people, including all the United States, State and city officials, military, veterans, cadets and school children.

Fully 15,000 people saw the procession which moved to the cemetery at 5:30 o'clock. All business was suspended during the exercises. The ceremonies at the grave were brief, consisting of the committal to the grave, prayer, and the benediction; hymn, "Now, the Day is Over;" a solo, and a final hymn.

As the procession moved, eleven guns were fired by a battery, and eleven were fired at the grave, and then the two regiments fired three volleys.

The ceremonies were marked by deep public feeling, and the military portion of them was that due at the burial of a Brigadier-General.

This paper's special edition containing all the matter relating to entertainment of the General Anderson brigade, U. S. A., and printed in colors, is now ready.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The schooner Jessie Minor has sailed in ballast for the Sound.

The Hawaii has gone on the marine railway for cleaning and slight repairs.

The Himalaya sailed for San Francisco Tuesday forenoon with a full cargo of sugar.

The Iwailani has been taken off her regular run and will now lay up for the season. The Kaula left yesterday on the route usually taken by the Iwailani.

The steamer Hawaii arrived in port Wednesday morning after an absence of several weeks from this port. She brought down the old Honoumuli mill. This is to be remodeled and used again on another plantation. The Hawaii reports good weather along the coast of Hawaii.

The American schooner Alice Cooke, Penhallow master, arrived in port early Wednesday morning after a very long and uneventful trip of 24 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 1,250,000 feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke. The Alice Cooke hauled over to the railroad wharf.

The American bark Alden Besse, Charles Potter master, arrived in port and hauled alongside Allen & Robinson's wharf at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after an uneventful trip of 19 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 850 tons of general merchandise for W. G. Irwin & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, June 7.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, June 8.
Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Townsend.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Hawaii, Andrews, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.
Stmr. Upolu, Nelson, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, from Waialua ports.

Thursday, June 9.
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, from Maui ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 7.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr. Waiwale, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kaula ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kaula ports.
Haw. bk. Himalaya, Dearborn, for San Francisco.
Br. bk. Totautua, Cook, for Tahiti.
Wednesday, June 8.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Hanalei.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Honokaa and Kukuhae.
Schr. Ka Mol, for Paauilo.

Thursday, June 9.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, for Waialua ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinan, June 7—Volcano: Mrs. Chas. Kern, H. W. Kern, W. G. Nexey, Rev. C. R. Brown and wife. Way ports: Mr. Malsushida, T. F. Lansing, Geo. Ross, wife and son, Rev. Babbitt and wife, F. M. Wakefield, D. McKenzie, Miss L. C. Barnes, Mrs. J. N. Walsh, Miss Bribery, H. W. Porter, T. Forbes, L. F. Prescott and wife, H. M. Whitney, Mrs. Kum Kum, Y. Adachi, Ensign Rose Young, Cadet Mabel Barlow, Rev. S. L. Desha, Mrs. C. H. Ramsey and child, J. R. Wilson, G. K. Wilder and wife, Miss E. L. Barnes, Geo. W. Haydelson, W. K. Schutte, Geo. Rodiek, J. T. Moir, Miss A. Horn, Mrs. Paul Jarrett and 2 children, W. H. Molnery, Mrs. E. J. Parker and daughter, Miss E. Robertson, C. F. Hart, Miss Mabel Woods, Rev. C. W. Hill, Rev. S. C. Luhlau, J. W. Keolows, Rev. Z. M. Nashumakua, Rev. D. Kunnkau, Capt. J. H. Haake and wife, F. E. McStocker, L. A. Andrews, L. A. Dickey, R. A. Wadsworth, Mrs. Annie Kauhaimanu, Rev. Kapu, Rev. O. N. Wadsworth, A. Haneberg, Mrs. W. L. Decker, Rev. Hifio, C. Springer and 144 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per bk. Alden Besse, June 7—H. B. Adams and Walter J. Cooper.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, June 7—Ah Wa, Tow Kee, Dr. McWayne, Jas. Inksetter and wife, Misses Inksetter (2), Awana, Mrs. R. F. Bickerton, Master Bickerton, J. P. O'Connor, A. Dempster, A. Lindsey, Miss Carter, E. M. Bull, Miss Molly Bush, J. Schmidt, Miss Fanny Kilmaka.

For Kaula ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 7—A. S. Wilcox and wife, Mrs. J. Conradt, C. R. Dement, Richard Cooke, W. H. Tell and wife, H. G. Boswell, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Miss Gaudin, C. von Hamm, Geo. Cooke, Dr. Miamura, W. Keolli, Kawamato, J. A. Akina.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, June 7—Mrs. Dowsett, E. E. Parton, F. Baldwin, Miss McLeod, Mr. Besser, J. H. Porteous, Y. Amoy, Miss K. Lauford, F. Waldron, Representative Kaul, Sheriff Andrews.

For Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, June 7—C. A. Johnson, A. K. E. Bull, E. Schott and Pah On.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinan, June 9—Volcano: M. I. Miller, Mrs. C. E. Miller, Way ports: H. L. Holstein, Mrs. Y. W. A. Hapai, Miss Rose, Miss McIntyre, C. S. Smith and wife, Wal Kim, C. A. L. Holt, Chong Kee, W. G. Dauphiny, Dr. Averdam, Tam Yet Sing, A. Kaana, Miss Hall, Rev. S. L. Luhlau, Rev. Kekipi, Mrs. Rose and son, Rev. C. W. Hill, W. W. Daniels, Rev. L. Kobe, Rev. Sasekura, Rev. Kanda, Miss Niamia, J. T. Moir, E. W. Barnard, E. T. Seandrom, H. P. Baldwin, E. D. Tenney, W. C. Smith.

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHANGE IN TIME OF CLOSING SCHOOLS FOR THE SUMMER VACATION.

On account of the sailing days of foreign and domestic steamers falling in the last week of the present month, and for the accommodation of many teachers and pupils who wish to take the same, the date of closing the Government Schools throughout the Republic for the Summer Vacation has been changed from Friday, July 1st, to Friday, June 24th.

HENRY E. COOPER,

Minister of Public Instruction.

C. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

1894-95.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	JUNE	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
		High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Mon	7	5:30	4:55	5:40	6:15	11:40	10:20
Tue	8	5:30	4:55	5:40	6:15	11:40	10:20
Wed	9	5:30	4:55	5:40	6:15	11:40	10:20
Thu	10	5:30	4:55	5:40	6:15	11:40	10:20
Fri	11	5:30	4:55	5:40	6:15	11:40	10:20
Sat	12	5:30	4:55	5:40	6:15	11:40	10:20
Sun	13	5:30	4:55	5:40	6:15	11:40	10:20

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each difference of longitude from Honolulu.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

for Ka-	DATE	TEMPERATURE		WIND	HUMIDITY	CLOUDS	RAIN	WIND	HUMIDITY	CLOUDS	RAIN
		A.M.	P.M.								
for	6	80.0	78.0	SE	70	100	0.0	80.0	SE	70	100
ahiji	7	80.0	78.0	SE	70	100	0.0	80.0	SE	70	100
e 8.	8	80.0	78.0	SE	70	100	0.0	80.0	SE	70	100
Ohn	9	80.0	78.0	SE	70	100	0.0	80.0	SE	70	100
	1										